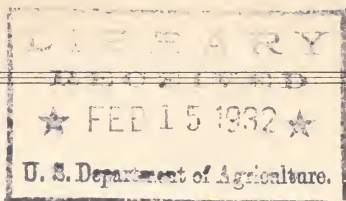


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.43

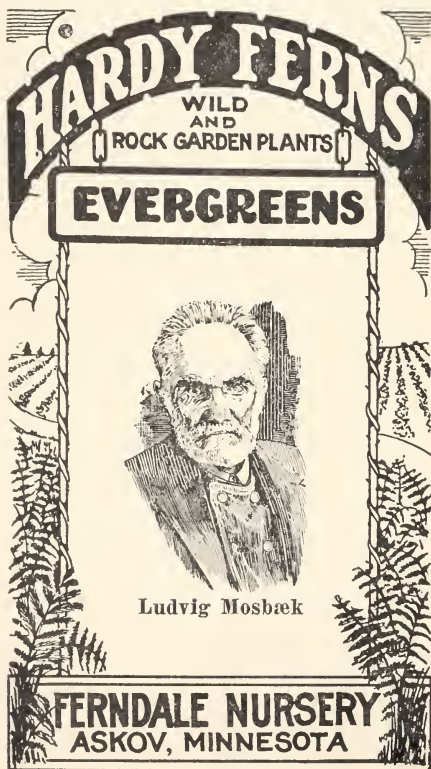


1907 - 1932-33

Twenty-fifth Anniversary

Ferndale Nursery

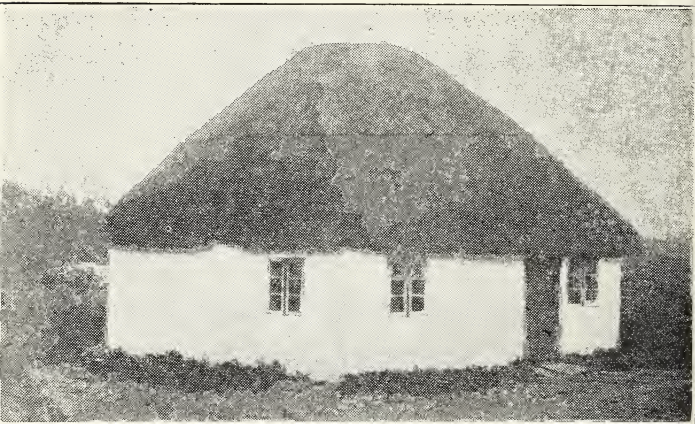
Askov, Minnesota



1907 - 1932

The year of 1932 marks the passing of a quarter century since the beginning of The Ferndale Nursery.

When I was 7 years of age in Denmark I was hired out to herd sheep and cattle. Whenever I had an opportunity I would stick a twig of Willow and Poplar into the ground and watch them grow. When nine years old I made my first graft of an apple scion grow on a Mountain Ash. When 15 years old I was apprenticed out to learn the Mysteries of Gardening.



**This was my Nursery Office and Residence in
Denmark nearly 60 years ago**

In 1891 I came to America with my family and settled at South Chicago, as a Market Gardener and shipping vegetables and bedding plants to several states.

In 1906 I bought 240 acres of wild land in Partridge, (now Askov, Minnesota), in the formerly "Big Pine Forests," devastated some ten years before in the so-called "Hinckley Fire." It was covered with brush, stumps and stones galore. Clearing and breaking was started the same year. In 1907 I commenced propagating Fruit Trees and Shrubbery.

From the sale of a few dollars worth of Hardy outdoor Ferns in 1907 I have shipped up to and above 50,000 a year. The sale of Ferns gradually led to inquiries for wild flowers and rock garden plants, of which I now list nearly 300 varieties. It is quite an interesting game to study the habits of our beautiful wild flowers, how to civilize them and propagate them.

The "Giant Pine Trees" formerly covering this territory indicated that here must be the ideal, natural, climatic and soil conditions for Evergreens. We now have growing about seven millions of Evergreens ranging from 1 year seedlings or cuttings up to specimen trees from eight to ten feet high.

REPUTATION !

"—is something you cannot buy. It is usually pushed onto you. It depends on yourself whether it is good or bad, but mark my word, when you get a good reputation you deserve it!"



Greenhouse and Office Built in 1930

I would be somewhat less than human if I did not derive satisfaction from the faith my customers have bestowed upon me. It has always been my desire to merit this good-will. It is therefore with good reason that I extend to my customers and friends a word of appreciation for their kind co-operation in the past, without which The Ferndale Nursery could not have grown to its present size. Especially do I wish to extend a sincere word of appreciation to the many customers who have spoken a good word for me to friends and neighbors. From this source has come a very substantial part of my business. As in the past twenty-five years, I have strived to give service, so in the future shall the same policy prevail. I value nothing so high as the Good-Will of my Customers.

Based on past experiences I feel justified in cordially inviting Home-Makers to give us a trial order.

What a man thinks of his home is in the first place revealed by his selection of the community in which he establishes his permanent home, and next by the frame he creates in planting trees and flowers to preserve health and happiness. It makes for contentment and self respect, without which one is poor indeed.

INVITATION !

We extend to all a cordial invitation to pay us a visit during the summer months. Many travel two to three hundred miles just to see our Nursery, others stop off when traveling through, to or from Northern Minnesota, the land of Ten Thousand Lakes. We are located 100 miles north of the Twin Cities, 9 miles off Highway No. 1. For further details as to road and distance see cut on back page. It will be our pleasure to have you call on us, and we know you will be delighted, and feel well repaid for the time spent with us. You are welcome whether you buy anything from us or not.

LUDVIG MOSBÆK

Member of the Honor Roll of Agriculture of Northeastern Minn.

Honorary Life Member of Minnesota State Horticultural Society.

Member of American Association of Nurserymen.

Member, Minnesota Nurserymen's Association.

Member, Florists Credit Association.

REFERENCES :

R. G. Dun & Co. First State Bank of Askov, Minn.
First National Bank, Sandstone, Minn.

PACKING AND SHIPPING

Orders for Ferns alone will generally be shipped within 24 hours, while orders for other stock will require a little more time to assemble and pack.

Some varieties can only be safely shipped and transplanted at certain seasons. We book orders for such and ship at the proper time.

QUALITY

Our Hardy Ferns are strong heavy roots or clumps, mostly five years old or over.

Our plants are all field grown and well developed; and are worth a great deal more than plants generally offered by mail order houses. If after receiving our goods, you are not satisfied with the quality of our plants, let us know immediately and we will replace anything you say is not satisfactory, or return your money.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

Customers unknown to us will please send cash with order.

GUARANTEES

We guarantee all stock furnished by us to be first class and true to name.

However, there are so many causes for failure beyond our control, that we can assume no responsibility after stock is delivered. Poor soil, unfavorable weather conditions, ignorant or careless culture all contribute to failure and are beyond our control.

Complaints will be entertained only when made immediately after arrival and will then have our careful consideration.

RISK

All goods travel by purchaser's risk after they are delivered to the forwarding companies and we receive their receipt for the shipment in good condition. Claims for damage in transit must be filed with the forwarding agency on arrival.

PRICES

Our prices are as low as quality and service will allow. Our old friends say they have gotten their money's worth. Prices in this list on Ferns and Perennials include packing and delivery at shipping point in Askov, for our shipping trade, ordered by mail, when cash accompanies order.

Plants selected personally in the Nursery are not governed by these prices.

The Home Garden Handbooks

PRICES POSTPAID

Rock Gardens by Rockwell, illustrated, \$1.00.

Evergreens for the small place. Rockwell, illustrated, \$1.00.

Shrubs by Rockwell, \$1.00.

Around the year in the Garden. Rockwell, \$2.50.

Flower Guide (Wild Flowers with 320 flowers in colors), by C. A. Reed, \$1.25.

Butterfly Guide, by Chester Reed, \$1.25.

How to make friends with birds. Chester Reed, \$1.25

Flowers and Ferns in their haunts, by Wright. 358 pages illustrated, \$2.00.

Field book of American wild flowers by F. Schyler Matthews. Over 300 illustrations, 610 pages, \$3.50.

Peat Moss or Pulverized Peat

Practically the same as imported German or Holland peat moss except it is not dried or baled. We have acres of it on our land and use loads and loads of it as a mulch and to mix in soil for acid loving plants such as ferns, arbutus, bearberry, gentians, and many others.

It is an excellent mulch on heavy soil where it preserves moisture and prevents cracking of the soil. We offer this pulverized peat as it comes from the ground in sacks of about 100 pounds for \$1.50, or sacks with about 50 pounds for \$1.00.

Hardy Outdoor Ferns

Ferns planted among your shrubbery, in the perennial border, or in the foundation planting around your house, especially on the north and east side or under tall trees, bring to your home a fragrance from the wild woods, in some of nature's most beautiful creations. Plant in groups of at least 3 to 5 each of each variety, scattered at irregular distances.

Cultural Directions

These hardy outdoor Ferns do not make satisfactory house plants; they will do best in shade or half shady spots in the garden and mixed in between shrubs in foundation planting on the east and north sides of buildings. Some of these, like the *Osmunda*, *Claytoniana*, *Lady* and *Sensitive Fern* and *Ostrich Fern* will do reasonably well in considerable direct sunlight but will fade earlier than when planted in shade or half shade. They do best in light soil containing much vegetable matter or humus and covered with rotting wood shavings, peat or straw, which keep them from sprouting too early in the spring, preventing a late night frost from killing the young fronds.

Hardy Ferns should be planted when dormant any time between Sept. 1st and July 1st. They prefer a settled foundation and cool feet. If late spring planting is followed by a dry hot summer, the fronds are likely to dry up in the middle of the summer the first season.

On arrival it will do them good, especially in the spring, to dump them in a pail of water for a day or more before planting. Plant crown level with the ground and give them a good soaking of water to settle the soil solidly among the roots. Then level off with dry soil or sand and mulch to preserve moisture and keep sun and wind out. One or two good soakings of water later will benefit but is not necessary, unless in a very dry season. Do not sprinkle, a light watering will do more harm than good.

Frost will not hurt the roots, but will kill the fronds. They will come back either the same or next season. Neither will frost hurt the roots in transit; they can safely be shipped during the winter and if frozen on arrival, unpack and lay them on the ground in a shady place and cover with any kind of damp material and let them freeze. They will keep well until you are ready to plant.

Of all the Hardy Ferns the *Ostrich Plume*, also called the *Palm of the North* is perhaps the best as it grows the tallest and fastest of any Fern. It often has as many as fifteen fronds gracefully arranged, presenting an object more beautiful than many varieties of palms. The fronds, under favorable conditions, attain a length up to 4 feet.

Lady Fern. (*Asplenium Fæmina*). A large handsome Fern—a wood and roadside Fern presenting many varying forms, is of a distinct different type from the *Ostrich*.

The *Osmunda Claytoniana* or flowering Fern is clothed with loose wool when unfolding its fronds, which sometimes under favorable conditions attain a height of more than four feet; is beautifully cinnamon colored. This variety will also do well in the open or dry shady places.

These three Ferns represent three distinct types. They are easy to establish, and will come back stronger year after year. They will grow in common garden soil, which can be improved by addition of some leaf mold, muck, or pulverized peat. After planting, and every fall give a mulch of leaves, straw or anything to keep them from sprouting too early in the spring and to prevent young fronds from being nipped by a late frost. The mulch will also help to preserve moisture.



A Fern Bed for Only \$5.00

COLLECTIONS OF HARDY FERNS

These collections are recommended for special conditions as stated below.

We offer these collections for \$5.00 each parcel post prepaid, or one-half for \$3.00.

By express not prepaid, each collection \$4.00, or any one-half \$2.25.

You can order by number and say one or one-half collection and we will make no mistake.

We have these Ferns dormant almost up to July 1st.

No. 1.—General collection of the three varieties that have given universal satisfaction under all conditions anywhere, 8 Ostrich Plume, 4 Osmunda, 10 Lady Ferns, 2 Evergreen Ferns.

No. 1-A—General collection that perhaps will give better satisfaction than No. 1 in that it includes 4 Evergreen Ferns, the fronds of which keep green all winter, 8 Ostrich Plume, 8 Lady Ferns, 4 Evergreen Ferns, and 4 sensitive Ferns.

No. 2.—Special for dry shady places. 8 Lady Ferns, 6 Hayscented, 6 Leathery Wood Ferns, 4 Interrupted Ferns.

No. 3.—For moist shady places, 4 Maidenhair, 8 Evergreen Ferns, 4 Ostrich Plume, 4 Cinnamon, 4 Lady Ferns.

No. 4.—For wet ground, 8 Sensitive Ferns, 6 Royal Ferns, 6 Evergreen Wood Fern, 4 Marsh Shield Ferns.

We shall be pleased to quote you special prices in lots of one hundred, one thousand, and ten thousand—not prepaid.

The average height they will attain is indicated below.

One hundred or more, not less than 10 of any variety, your selection, 10% less than 10 rate.

Books on Ferns, see page 30.

American Maidenhair. (*Adiantum pedatum*).

—RS—The black wiry creeping roots lie right at the surface. They branch freely if the roots are lightly covered with leafmold or pulverized peat. The plants should be kept fairly moist, at least the first year. They are at home in shade, or a rocky hillside. Each 25c, 3 for 60c, 10 for \$1.50. Prepaid each 40c, 3 for \$1.00, 10 for \$2.50.

Brittle Bladder Fern. (*Cystopteris bulbifera*). At home on wet rocks, preferring limestone. Fronds, 1 to 3 feet.

—R—each 50c, prepaid, 60c.

Christmas Fern. (*Polystichum acrosticoides*).

—RS—The fronds grow from 12 to 30 inches tall. It is indifferent as to soil, either moist or dry. Prefers shade. Plant the crown just at the surface. Each 25c, 3 for 60c, 10 for \$1.50. Prepaid, each 40c, 3 for \$1.00, 10 for \$2.50.

Cinnamon Fern. (*Osmunda cinnamomea*).

—M—A large Fern, growing in a crown 2—5 ft. high, 8 inches wide. Beautiful cinnamon-colored leaves. This will thrive in quite wet soil, or moist shady places. Also in peat or common garden soil. Each 25c, 3 for 70c, 10 for \$2.00. Prepaid, each 40c, 3 for \$1.00, 10 for \$3.00.

Clinton's Wood Fern. (*Dryopteris clintoniana*).

—MS—A large Fern of Christatum, attains a height of two feet or more when grown in moist rich places. To produce massed effect it should be planted a foot apart, the crowns level with the surface. Each 25c, 3 for 60c, 10 for \$1.50. Prepaid, each 40c, 3 for \$1.00, 10 for \$2.50.

Crested Wood Fern. (*Dryopteris cristata*).

—MBS—Grows wild in rather wet, shady places. Fronds are 10—15 inches, generally keeping green all winter. It is easily grown; the crown should be planted just above the surface. Each 25c, 3 for 60c, 10 for \$1.50. Prepaid, each 40c, 3 for \$1.00, 10 for \$2.50.

Hayscented Fern. (*Dennstedtia punctilobula*).

—R—12—18 in. high. Will grow in sun or shade if planted in rich porous soil, 8 inches apart. It will soon form a compact mass of border along the walk. Each 25c, 3 for 60c, 10 for \$1.50. Prepaid, each 40c, 3 for \$1.00, 10 for \$2.50.

Interrupted or Flowering Fern. (*Osmunda claytoniana*).

—ROS—Unlike the other Osmundas, it prefers a moderately or even dry thicket clad hill, in deep ravines and stony places generally, even in the open sun. It is pop-



Lady Fern



Hardy Fern

ular for porch and foundation planting. It will grow where most other varietties will not thrive. Each 25c, 3 for 70c, 10 for \$2.00. Prepaid, each 40c, 3 for \$1.00, 10 for \$3.00.

Lady Fern. (*Athyrium felix faemina*).

—ROS—A large, handsome Fern, standing from one to three feet in height. A wood and roadside Fern, doing well in all parts of the country and presenting many varying forms. Plant in the sun or shade with the crown just below the surface. Each 25c, 3 for 60c, 10 for \$1.50. Prepaid, each 40c, 3 for \$1.00, 10 for \$2.50.

Leather Wood Fern. (*Dryopteris marginale*).

—RS—The principal cultural requisite is shade. It even does well in the pine and hemlock groves or rocky hillsides. The leathery fronds are a dark blue-green color, 12 to 30 inches. Its natural associates are Hepatica, Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Wood Anemone, and even the yellow Lady Slipper. Each 25c, 3 for 60c, 10 for \$1.50. Prepaid, each 40c, 3 for \$1.00, 10 for \$2.50.

Maidenhair Spleenwort. (*Asplenium trico manus*). A small rock fern. 4 to 10 inches, with purplish brown shining stalks.—R—each, 50c, prepaid, 60c.

Marsh Fern. (*Dryopteris thelypteris*).

—M—Marsh Fern seems to flourish in either sub-acid or neutral soil and is also indifferent as regards sun or shade. It looks most natural with such neighbors as Iris Versicolor and Gentiana Andrewsie. The roots should be covered with not more than half an inch of rich leaf mold, compost, muck, or pulverized peat. Each 25c, 3 for 60c, 10 for \$1.50. Prepaid, each 40c, 3 for \$1.00, 10 for \$2.50.

Ostrich Plume Fern. (*Pteris Nodulosa*).

—RS—Grows from a crown with fronds from 3 to 5 feet by 6—10 inches wide. A very erect handsome species, graceful as a palm. One of the most satisfactory for the amateur, always giving satisfaction in the open or shaded nook. Use leaf mold or well rotted peat and it will multiply by underground runners, especially so in moist, sandy or peat soil. Plant the crown level with the surface and mulch in winter. This magnificent plant luxuriates in soil subject to an annual overflow. Its vase-like masses of foliage suggests the Cinnamon Fern, but the fertile fronds are dark green and it is also the tallest of our Ferns, and should be planted well back among the shrubbery. Each 25c, 3 for 70c, 10 for \$2.00. Prepaid, each 40c, 3 for \$1.00, 10 for \$3.00.

Polypodium common. (*Polypodium vulgare*).

—R—Fronds four to eight inches forming a dense mass clinging to rocks and boulders on steep hillsides. Each 25c, 3 for 60c, 10 for \$1.50. Prepaid, each 35c, 3 for 90c, 10 for \$2.25.

Royal Fern. (*Osmunda regalis*).

—M—Pale green fronds, 2—3 feet. It can be grown in still water, 2—3 inches deep. Each 25c, 3 for 70c 10 for \$2.00. Prepaid, each 40c, 3 for \$1.00, 10 for \$3.00.

Sensitive Fern. (*Onoclea sensibilis*).

—RMO—Grows from 6 to 36 inches high, according to moisture doing its best in rather wet localities. Grows in sun or shade, and multiplies by underground runners. Plant 12 inches apart, cover crown with one-half inch of soil. Each 25c, 3 for 60c, 10 for \$1.50. Prepaid, each 40c, 3 for \$1.00, 10 for \$2.50.

Toothed Wood Fern. (*Dryopteris spinulosa*).

—M—Evergreen fronds one to three feet tall. Plant crown level with surface. Each 25c, 3 for 60c, 10 for \$1.50. Prepaid, each 40c, 3 for \$1.00, 10 for \$2.50.

Walking Leaf. (*Camptosorus rhizophyllus*).

—R—A little low, creeping Fern with evergreen fronds, 4 to 9 inches long. Interesting and quite easy to grow in the rock garden. Each 25c, 3 for 60c, 10 for \$1.50. Prepaid, each 35c, 3 for 90c, 10 for \$2.25.

Winged Wood Fern. (*Dryopteris hexagonoptera*).

—RSM—A very fine little Fern for moist and dense shady places where it will spread, fronds from 3 to 4 inches. Each 25c, 3 for 60c, 10 for \$1.50. Prepaid, each 35c, 3 for 90c, 10 for \$2.25.

Woodsia ilvensis. (*Rusty woodsia*). This odd but extremely attractive fern grows in clumps on exposed summits and steep cliffs, in full sun very rare.—R—each, \$1.00, prepaid, \$1.10.

Woodsia obtusa. Is at home on shady ledges. Fronds 6 to 15 inches.—R—each, 50c, prepaid, 60c.



Construction of the Rockery

The spirit of the rockery is essentially natural. Avoid any appearance of artificiality. The ideal spot is a rugged, picturesque piece of ground where the natural formation or deposit of rocks and boulders suggests this treatment.

Select stones that have been lying on the surface and have an old, weather-beaten appearance. They will of course be of all sizes; the average size will depend on the size of the rock garden. A large garden demands large stones but even in a small garden a few large stones help the appearance wonderfully. It is also wise to select a type of stone that does not crumble easily and then keep to the one kind throughout the garden.

The largest stones should be placed at the base and from the background, and the face of the rockery may, in the same garden, range from a gentle slope to almost perpendicular. In some instances, more particularly in large gardens, the overhanging rock is very effective.

Each stone should slope backward, so that the water will run toward the rockery and soak the soil between the rocks. As each stone is laid, ram the prepared soil in every crevice and pocket so that not the smallest air-hole is left.

Thought should be given to providing access to all parts of the rockery by means of appropriate paths.

Planting Directions

Alpine plants require a cool, well drained soil, a good mixture being composed of one part of good garden loam, one-third leaf mold, one-third sand, and some lime rock or broken mortar. The plants are placed in the crevices of the rocks slightly slanted (as explained under construction), which permits the plant roots to creep, giving them a cool root-run.

Nearly all the plants under the heading "Shade" and most of them under the heading "Part Shade" will do better planted in soil consisting of one part leaf mold, one part sand, and one part good garden soil, but no lime.

Many varieties such as the sedums, dianthus, and cerastiums, grow in hot, dry, and sandy soil.

The ideal season for planting rock plants is in early spring, just as soon as the ground can be worked, and lasting until the hot, dry summer months, and again during the latter part of August, September, and early October. They can be planted all summer if care is taken to water constantly until they take root. Fall planting must be done a month before freezing weather starts.

In general, best results are obtained by massing several plants of one variety. Give the most favorable spots to the choicest Alpine gems and keep the larger, more vigorously growing sorts away from the weaker ones. Certain rock plants, such as the Saxifrages, have a leaf-growth that forms a dense rosette which would rot if water lodged in the crown.

Planning a Rock Garden

The rock garden is, possibly, one of the most interesting forms of modern gardening. Interest in rock plants is increasing yearly, and a rock garden places no limit on the designer's artistic ability. It gives a delightful diversion from a formal type of garden, as the designer can secure a great range of effect, either in form of a dry rock wall, a retaining wall, the edge of a drive, a formal or informal pool, steps, terraces, walks, hillsides, steep banks, or only a division in the garden which may be devoted to rock plants, set among a few stones—just enough to demand the name of 'Rock-Garden.'

A great quantity of stone is not needed to make a rockery; indeed, it is often the scarcity of stones that makes the most attractive garden. The various plants may be grouped according to the color of the foliage as well as to the blooming season, thus making an interesting picture. Expert hands are not needed, and frequently the amateur secures the most pleasing results, for it is always the plants themselves that make the picture, half concealing the nearby rocks and creeping out between crevices of others. You will find building a rock garden a most fascinating task.

Many estates have natural rock ledges, and while these ledges are interesting subjects to work on, they require an experienced operator to chisel out steps, fill crevices with soil and plants, thus creating a beautiful rockery without destroying the natural effect.

(All var.) means all varieties listed in our catalog.

Alpine and Rock Plants

- | | |
|---|--|
| Achillea ageratum and tomentosum. | Heuchera, all var. |
| Actea, all var. | Iberis, all var. |
| Allysum, all var. | Iris christata. |
| Anemone, all var. | Leontopodium alpina. |
| Aquilegia, alpine and canadensis. | Liatris scariosa. |
| Arabis alpina. | Linnum, all var. |
| Asarum canadensis. | Lychnis alpina, haageana, viscaria. |
| Bearberry. | Mertensia. |
| Armeria, all var. | Mitchella repens. |
| Artemesia, Frigida and Silver King. | Mitella. |
| Arenaria. | Myosotis, alpestris and pulustris. |
| Asperula odorata. | Nepeta mussini. |
| Aster, acris, alpina, bes-sarabicus. | Oenothera all var. |
| Belles perrenis, all var. | Papaver alpina and nudicaule. |
| Boutelone. | Penstemmon pubesence. |
| Calirhoe involucrata. | Phlox subulata, all var. |
| Caltha palustris. | Phlox amoena, divaricata and pilosa. |
| Calamintha alpina. | Platycodon mariesse. |
| Campanula, carpatica, rotundifolia, and turbinate. | Primula, all var. |
| Cerastium. | Pyrola elliptica. |
| Cherianthus allioni. | Ranunculus repens. |
| Comptonia asplenifolia. | Sanguinaria canadense. |
| Convallaria majalis. | Saponaria ocymoides. |
| Crucianella stylosa. | Saxifraga, all var. |
| Cypripedium, all var. | Scutillaria. |
| Delphinium chinensis Di-centra, Eximia and Cucularia. | Sedum, all var. |
| Dianthus deltoides. | Silene, all var. |
| Dodecatheon media. | Sisyrinchium. |
| Epigaea repens. | Sempervivum, all var. |
| Erinus alpinus. | Stachys lanata. |
| Ferns, all var. | Thymus, all var. |
| Festuce alpina. | Tiarella cordifolia. |
| Funkia coerulea. | Trillium, all var. |
| Gentiana, all var. | Thalictrum adiantifolia. |
| Geranium. | Tunica saxifraga. |
| Geum, all var. | Uvularia perfoliate. |
| Gypsophilla. | Veronica amethystina, repens and rupestris. |
| Helianthemum. | Vinca minor. |
| | Viola, blanda, bosniaca, Jersey Gem, papillo gracilis. |



Collection No. 1

Special offer, our selection of varieties, Rock Plants.

1 each of 10 named varieties	-----	\$ 2.00
1 each of 20 named varieties	-----	4.00
1 each of 35 named varieties	-----	7.00
1 each of 50 named varieties	-----	10.00
1 each of 75 named varieties	-----	15.00
1 each of 100 named varieties	-----	20.00
1 each of 150 named varieties	-----	30.00
3 each of 10 named varieties	-----	4.00
3 each of 20 named varieties	-----	8.00
3 each of 35 named varieties	-----	14.00
3 each of 50 named varieties	-----	20.00
3 each of 100 named varieties	-----	40.00
3 each of 150 named varieties	-----	60.00

Your selection of varieties the list price applies.

Shade

Alpine and Rock Plants That Will do Well in Shade.

Arabis, all var.	Heuchera, all var.
Arisaema triphyllum.	Iris christata.
Asarum canadensis.	Linnea borealis.
Asperula odorata.	Mertensia virginica.
Caltha palustris.	Mitchella repens.
Campanula carpatica.	Mitella diphylla.
Campanula rotundifolia.	Myosotis palustris.
Convallaria majalis.	Phlox divaricata.
Cypripedium, all var.	Primula.
Dicentra eximia.	Sanguinaria canadense.
Ferns, all var.	Saxifraga.
Funkia coerulea.	Tiarella cordifolia.
Geranium.	Trillium Gr.
Gentiana andrewsie.	Thalictrum adiantifolia.
Hepatica triloba.	Vinca Minor.

Collection No. 2

Special offer our selection of varieties suitable for shade.



1 each of 10 named varieties	----	\$ 2.00
1 each of 20 named varieties	----	4.00
1 each of 35 named varieties	----	7.00
3 each of 10 named varieties	----	4.00
3 each of 20 named varieties	----	8.00
3 each of 35 named varieties	----	14.00

Your selection of varieties, catalog price applies.

Rock and Alpine Plants for Wall Gardens

<i>Achillea tomentosa</i> .	<i>Lychnis alpina</i> .
<i>Allysum</i> , all var.	<i>Nepeta mussini</i> .
<i>Arabis alpina</i> .	<i>Oenothera missouriensis</i> .
<i>Arenaria</i> .	<i>Penstemmon pubesence</i> .
<i>Armeria</i> , all var.	<i>Phlox subulata</i> , all var.
<i>Asperula odorata</i> .	<i>Polemonium reptans</i> .
<i>Calamintha alpina</i> .	<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i> .
<i>Campanula carpatica</i> .	<i>Saxifraga</i> , all var.
<i>Cerastium</i> .	<i>Silene</i> , all var.
<i>Cherianthus</i> , all var.	<i>Sedums</i> , all var.
<i>Crucianella stylosa</i> .	<i>Sempervivum</i> , all var.
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i> .	<i>Stachys lanata</i> .
<i>Erinus alpina</i> .	<i>Thymus</i> , all var.
<i>Gypsophilla repens</i> .	<i>Tunica saxifraga</i> .
<i>Helianthemum</i> , all var.	<i>Veronica amathystina</i> , re-
<i>Heuchera</i> , all var.	pens and rupestris.
<i>Leontopodium</i> .	<i>Vinca minor</i> .
<i>Linum</i> , all var.	<i>Viola cornuta</i> , all var.

Collection No. 3

Special offer, **our selection** of varieties suitable for Wall Garden.



1 each of 10 named varieties	----\$ 2.00
1 each of 20 named varieties	---- 4.00
1 each of 35 named varieties	---- 7.00
3 each of 10 named varieties	---- 4.00
3 each of 20 named varieties	---- 8.00
3 each of 35 named varieties	---- 14.00

Your Selection of varieties, catalog price applies.

Alpine and Rock Plants that will do well in Wet Locations

<i>Acorus calamus</i> .	<i>Iris siberica</i> .
<i>Anemone pensylvanica</i> .	<i>Lilium superbum</i> .
<i>Asperula odorata</i> .	<i>Linnea borealis</i> .
<i>Caltha palustris</i> .	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> .
<i>Chelone</i> , all var.	<i>Mertensia virginica</i> .
<i>Erigeron</i> .	<i>Monarda didyma</i> .
Ferns, all var. except Interrupted and Polypodium.	<i>Myosotis palustris</i> .
<i>Filapendula</i> .	<i>Ranunculus repens</i> .
<i>Funkia coerulea</i> .	<i>Sanguinaria can.</i>
<i>Hemerocallis</i> , all var.	<i>Saxifraga</i> .
<i>Hepatica triloba</i> .	<i>Thalictrum</i> .
<i>Iris cristata</i> .	<i>Trollius</i> .

Collection No. 4

Special offer, **our selection** of varieties suitable for wet or moist locations.

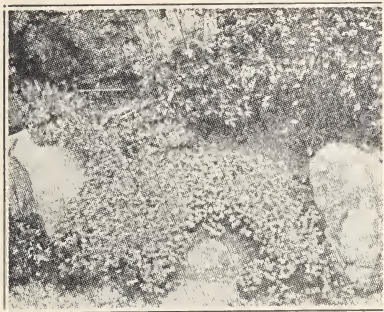


1 each of 10 named varieties	----\$ 2.00
1 each of 20 named varieties	---- 4.00
1 each of 35 named varieties	---- 7.00
3 each of 10 named varieties	---- 4.00
3 each of 20 named varieties	---- 8.00
3 each of 35 named varieties	---- 14.00

Your selection of varieties, catalog price applies.

Plants Suitable for Ground Cover

Asperula odorata, deep and light shade.
Mitchella repens, acid soil, shade.
Phlox subulata, all var. Dry and sand.
Paschysandra, light shade.
Sedum acre, dry sun or shade.



Phlox Subulata

—album, sun or shade.
 —divergens, sun or shade.
 —eversie, sun or shade.
 —sarmentosum, sun.
 —sexangular, sun or shade.
 —stahli, sun or shade.
Thymus, dry sun.
Veronica rupestris, open sun.
Vinca minor, sun or shade.

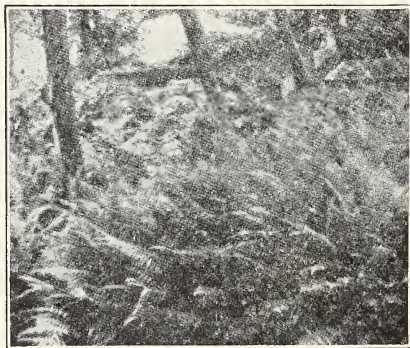
POPULAR PLANT NAMES

Popular Plant Names, larger
Adams Needle. See *Yucca*.
Ageratum, hardy. See *Eupatorium*.
Alaska Daisy. See *Chrysanthemum*.
Alpine Betony. See *Stachys Alpina*.
Alpine Fesque. See *Festuca*.
Alpine Poppy. See *Papaver*.
Alpine Wallflower. See *Cherianthus*.
Alumroot. See *Heuchera*.
Arbutus. See *Epigea*.
Avens. See *Geum*.
Baby Breath. See *Gypsophylla*.
Balloon Flower. See *Platycodon*.
Baneberry. See *Actea*.
Bearberry. See *Arctostaphylos*.
Beard Tongue. See *Pentstemon*.
Beebalm. See *Monarda*.
Bellflower. See *Campanula*.
Bishop's Cap. See *Mitella*.
Blanket Flower. See *Gaillardia*.
Blazing Star. See *Liatris*.
Black Eyes Susan. See *Rudbeckia*.
Bleeding Heart. See *Dielytra*.
Bloodroot. See *Sanguinaria*.
Blueflag. See *Iris*.
Blue Eyed Grass. See *Sisyrinchium*.
Blue Bells. See *Mertensia*.
Blue Bells of Scotland. See *Campanula*.
Butterfly Weed. See *Asclepias*.
Bugloss. See *Anchusa*.
Bugbane. See *Cimicifuga*.
Buttercup. See *Ranunculus*.
Candy tuft, hardy. See *Iberis*.
Cardinal Flower. See *Lobelia*.
Catch Fly. See *Silene*.
Checkerberry. See *Gaultheria*.
Chinese Lantern. See *Physalis*.

Mayflower. *Epigea*.
Mayapple. See *Podophyllum*.
Marsh Marigold. See *Caltha palustris*.
Meadow Rue. See *Thalictrum*.
Meadow Sweet. See *Filipendula*.
Merry Bell. See *Uvularia*.
Michaelmas Daisy. See *Aster*.
Millfoil. See *Achillea*.
Moccasin Flower. See *Cypripedium*.
Mother of Thyme. See *Thymus*.
Monkshead. See *Aconitum*.
Muellin Pink. See *Agrostemma*.
Orchids. See *Cypripedium*, *Habenaria*, *Orchis*.
Parrot Feather. See *Myriophyllum*.
Pasque Flower. See *Anemone*.
Painted Daisy. See *Pyrethrum*.
Partridge Berry. See *Mitchella*.
Peppermint. See *Mentha*.
Pea, perennials. See *Lathyrus*.
Pitcher Plant. See *Sarracenia*.
Poppy Mallow. See *Calirhoe*.
Poppy. See *Papaver*.
Plaintain Lily. See *Funkia*.
Plumie Bleeding Heart. See *Dielytra*.
Praria Sunflower. See *Helianthus*.
Primrose, hardy. See *Primula veris*.
Red Hot Poker. See *Tritoma*.
Rock Cress. See *Aubretia*.
Rock Cress, alpine. See *Arabis*.
Rock Rose. See *Helianthemum*.
Rose Campion. See *Agrostemma*.
Rough Sunflower. See *Helioopsis*.

Cohosh Bugbane. See Cimicifuga.
Columbine. See Aquilegia.
Cone Flower. See Rudbeckia.
Coral Bells. See Heuchera.
Cowslip. See Mertensia.
Crested Iris. See Iris christata.
Cranesbill. See Geranium.
Crowfoot. See Ranunculus.
Day Lily. See Hemerocallis.
Daisies, English. See Bellis.
Dragonhead, false. See Physostegia.
Dropwort. See Filipendula.
Dutchman's Breeches. See Dicentra.
Evening Primrose. See Oenothera.
Flax. See Linum.
Fleabane. See Erigeron.
Foam Flower. See Tiarella.
Foxglove. See Digitalis.
Forget-me-not. See Myosotis.
Fringed Bleeding Heart. See Dielytra.
Giant Daisy. See Pyrethrum.
Globe Flower. See Trollius.
Gloxinia, hardy. See Incarvillea.
Golden Ball. See Geum.
Golden Rod. See Solidago.
Ground Ivy. See Nepeta.
Harebell. See Campanula.
Heliotrope, garden. See Valeriana.
Hen and Chicken. See Sempervivum.
Houseleek. See Sempervivum.
Indigo, blue. See Baptisia.
Jacob's Ladder. See Polemonium.
Jack-in-the-pulpit. See Arisaema.
Japanese Spurge. See Pachysandra.
Jerusalem Artichoke. See Helianthus.
Kansas Gay Feather. See Liatris.
Lady Slipper. See Cypripedium.
Lantern Plant. See Physalis.
Larkspur. See Delphinium.
Lily of the Valley. See Convallaria.
Liverwort. See Hepatica.
Loosestrife. See Lythrum.
Maiden Pink. See Dianthus.
Maltese Cross. See Lychnis.

Sage. See Artemisia.
Sandwort. See Arenaria.
Sea Holly. See Eryngium.
Sea Lavender. See Statice.
Sea Pink. See Armeria.
Shasta Daisy. See Chrysanthemum.
Shinleaf. See Pyrola.
Shooting Star. See Dodecatheon.
Skull Cap. See Scutellaria.
Snow in Summer. See Cerastium.
Sneezeweed. See Helenium.
Soapwort. See Saponaria.
Solomon's Seal. See Polygonatum.
Solomon's Seal, false. See Smilacina.
Speedwell. See Veronica.
Spiderwort. See Tradescantia.
Spiraea. See Filipendula.
Spring Beauty. See Claytonia.
Squirrel Corn. See Dicentra.
Stonewort. See Sedum.
Striped Grass. See Phalaris.
Strawberry, wild. See Fragaria.
Sunflower. See Helianthus.
Sweet Fern. See Comptonia.
Sweet Flag. See Acorus.
Sweet Lavender. See Lavandula vera.
Sweet Rocket. See Hesperis.
Sweet Woodruff. See Asperula.
Sweet William. See Dianthus.
Torch Lily. See Tritoma.
Turtlehead. See Chelone.
Tunica Flower. See Tunica.
Trailing Arbutus. See Epigaea.
Tufted Violet. See Viola.
Trout Lily. See Erythronium.
Twinberry. See Linnaea.
Wake Robin. See Trillium.
Wallflower. See Cheiranthus.
Water Cress. See Radicula.
Water Hyacinth. See Eichornia.
Water Lily. See Nymphaea.
Wild Ginger. See Asarum.
Wintergreen. See Gaultheria.
Wood Betony. See Pedicularis.
Wood Lily. See Trillium.
Wood Sorrel. See Oxalis.
Wormwood. See Artemisia.
Yarrow. See Achillea.



Marsh Shield Fern

Rock Garden Plants

Wild and Perennial Plants

How to Select Plants for Special Places.

Plants which will do best or well in shade or half shade, in a little nook by the porch, shut away from sunlight, on the north side of the house, among the larger shrubbery in the border, are marked with the letter (S).

Plants specially adaptable for rockeries are marked (R). Plants that prefer open sunny situations are marked (O). Plants which prefer plenty of moisture are marked (M). Plants specially adapted for the border are marked (B). Plants that are of spreading or trailing habit, marked (T). Plants specially adapted for cut flowers are marked (C). Plants specially adapted for wall gardens are marked (W).

New Varieties. You will find 50 varieties not listed before; they have come from all parts of the world and are looking for a permanent home.

Orders for less than three of a kind add 5c for each plant. For 25 of a variety figure at Ten Rate and deduct 10%. For 100 of a variety figure at Ten Rate and deduct 20%, or write to us for special prices stating varieties you are interested in.

Achillea. (Milfoil or Yarrow).	3	10
—R—ageratoides. A pretty alpine of compact habit, yellow, sweet scented -----	\$.60	\$1.50
—filipendulina. This fine plant from the Caspian sea grows 2—3 ft. high, bright yellow flowers, flat heads and with lacelike foliage. Useful among shrubbery, evergreens or back border -----	.60	1.50
—filipendulina. Parker Variety. Clear Yellow -----		2.00
—millifolium, ceres Queen -----	.60	1.50
—millifolium roseum. Rosy pink flowers in dense heads, 18 inch. July—October -----	.60	1.50
—Perry's white. 1—2 ft. Large pure white flowers, broad overlapping petals. Best yet for cutting -----	.60	1.50
—C—ptarmica. (The Pearl). Pure white double flowers, all summer, excellent for cut flowers. 2—3 ft. -----	.60	1.50
—B—boule de neige. More compact than the Pearl. 2 ft. Excellent for the border -----	.60	1.50
Aconitum. (Monkshood).		
—B—fischeri. This is the hardiest and most useful of the aconites. 18 inch. Sept.—Oct. -----	.75	
Actea. (Baneberry).		
—RS—alba. Long spikes of clear white flowers and berries. 12—18 inch, in May—June. Fine for rockery and shaded woodland -----	.60	1.50
—RS—rubra. Red form of the above -----	.60	1.50
Acorus calamus. (Sweet Flag).		
—M—Sword shaped, erect. Thrives best in moist soil or shallow water -----	.60	1.50
Agrostemma. (Rose Campion). Stout, erect growing plants with silvery foliage which makes a wonderful contrast for showy flowers in June and July.		
—coronaria. Mullein pink. 2 ft. -----	.60	1.50
Allium thibetica. —R—6—8 inches. Flowers in clusters, lilac, mauve; excellent Rock Garden Plant. June—July. New -----	1.00	2.50
Anchusa italica. (Bugloss).		
—R—For a mass effect of brilliant blue the anchusa is unsurpassed. The blooming season can be extended several weeks by cutting the spikes as soon as flowers fade, preventing seeding. 4—5 ft. -----	.75	2.00
Anemone canadense. (Meadow Anemone).		
—R—Syn. Anemone pennsylvanica. Large white flowers in May—June. 12—18 inch. Plant in moist sunny place -----	.60	1.50
—R—patens. (Pasque Flower). A silky haired plant, with pale violet flowers in May. A native of Minnesota, very rare -----	EACH 50c	1.25 4.00
—RB—pullsatilla. Flowers vary from lilac to purple, an interesting plant for the rockery or well drained border. 1 ft. -----	.60	1.50
—R—St. Brigids. Hybrid anemone in brilliant colors -----	.75	2.00
—R—sylvestris. 10 inch. May—June. Fine for cool moist corner in Rock Garden. White, nodding stem -----	EACH 25c	.60 1.50

If perennials are wanted by prepaid parcel post add 15c for 3 plants, 30c for 10 plants.

	3	10
—R—Antennaria alpina. Used for Rockeries. Flowers can be used for everlasting bouquets	.60	1.50
Anthemis tinctoria. (Kelways).		
—C—Finely cut foliage, large golden yellow flowers all summer	.60	1.50
Aquilegia. (Columbine).		
—R—alpina. Blue alpine columbine	.75	2.00
—RC—canadensis. Red and yellow	.60	1.50
—RC—chrysantha. Golden yellow	.60	1.50
—RC—coerulea. Blue shades	.60	1.50
—Crimson Star. Beautiful crimson flowers, long spurs	.75	2.00
—CB—long spurred hybrids. Mrs. Scott Elliott's hybrids. There is not a better mixture grown in the world. Wonderful colors with very long spurred flowers	.60	1.50
—CB—Rocky Mountain Columbine	.60	1.50
—CB—Rose Queen. Pink shades	.60	1.50
—CB—White Queen	.60	1.50
Arabis alpina. (Alpine Rockcress).		
—R—Pure white flowers in dense masses, very good for rock gardens	.60	1.50
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi. (Bearberry).		
—R—A trailing hillside plant of a shrubby nature. The leaves thick, dark evergreen, the flowers white or rarely pinkish white, are bell or vase shaped, borne in terminal clusters. The berry is large bright red. Good for ground cover or rock garden. Large clumps in burlap	EACH 50c	1.25 4.00
Arisaema triphyllum. (Jack in the Pulpit).		
—RS—Plant in the shade	.60	1.50
Armeria. Attractive dwarf plants that will suc- ceed in any soil, forming evergreen tufts of bright green foliage, flowers in dense heads on stiff wiry stems. Flowers practically all summer till late fall. Useful in rockeries and borders.		
—formosa. (Sea Pink). Globular pink flowers. 10 inch. Bloom all summer	.65	2.00
—RW—lauchean. 3—6 inch. Bright rosy red	.85	2.50
Artemisia. (Wormwood). Sage.		
—RO—frigida. Silver Sage. There is no more beautiful silver foliaged rock garden plant than this	.90	2.50
—CB—lactiflora. A tall plant of fine foliage and heads of small white flowers in August and September, very fragrant	.60	1.50
—R—Silver King. 3 ft., a very striking white leaved contrast plant, a beautiful mist for setting off bouquets, a plant of rare beauty for landscape effect, from early summer until late winter	.85	2.50
Arenaria montana. (Montana Sandworth).		
—R—Close tufts profusely covered with small silvery white flowers, excellent for rockery in sunny places	1.00	
—Grandiflora. From the Pyrenean Mts., covers itself with pure snow white starlike flowers	.70	1.80
Asarum canadensis. (Wild Ginger).		
—RS—Plant in the shady corner with ferns	.40	1.00
Asclepias tuberosa. (Butterfly Weed).		
—B—1 ft. high with large heads of orange flowers	.60	1.50
Asperula hexaphylla. 3 ft., delicate misty spray, wonderful with sweet peas and any other cut flowers	.85	2.50
—RS—odorata. (Sweet Woodruff). 5—8 inch. Fine scented snow white flowers in May. Ex- cellent for carpeting shady places	.60	1.50
Aster. (Michaelmas Daisy).		
—R—acris. Small light blue flowers in Sept., 2 ft.	.60	1.50
—BC—abundant. Deep rose. 5 ft.	.60	1.50
—R—alpina alba white. 3—10 inch	.85	2.50
—R—alpine, blue	.60	1.50
—R—alpine nymph, star shaped blue	.60	1.50
—R—alpine, mixed	1.00	
—Climax. 5 ft. Large pyramidal spikes of lav- ender blue flowers	.60	1.50
—cordifolia. 1—2 ft. Pale blue flowers in fall	.60	1.50
—feltham. Anilene blue	.60	1.50
—R—mauve cushion. (Japanese Hardy Aster). Forms a circular cushion-like plant 2½ inches across, 9 in. high, flowers of delicate mauve with silvery white reflexes in lavish profusion	.60	1.50
—Mrs. Raynor. The nearest red of all hardy asters	.60	1.50
—CB—nova anglia. Clear purple	.60	1.50
—R—Aubretia. Purple Rock Cress	.60	1.50
Baptisia australis. (Blue Wild Indigo). 2 ft.	.75	

	3	10
Bellis perrenis , fl. pl. (Double English Daisy). —R—6 to 8 inch, double white, or pink, separate or mixed -----		.50
Calamintha alpina . A graceful rock plant, 6in., rich purple—R -----	.60	1.50
Calirhoe involucrata , (Poppy Mallow). —RT—An elegant trailing plant to drop over rocks and boulders. Flowers bright rosy crimson with white center, all summer-----	.60	1.50
Caltha Palustris , (Marsh Marigold). Yellow flowers. April -----	.60	1.50
—M—A very showy plant in wet places, both sun and shade -----	.60	1.50
Campanula , (Bellflower). —calycanthema. (Cup and Saucer). Semi- double flowers. Blue or white -----	.60	1.50
—R—carpatia. (C. Harebell). A pretty species, growing compact tufts not over 8 in. high, edging, blue and white, June—October ----	.60	1.50
—Persicifolia. Blue and white, separate or mixed -----	.60	1.50
—RO—rotundifolia. (Harebell or Bluebells of Scotland). Clear blue flowers, 10 in. June— July. Specially suited for crevices or steep slopes in the rock garden -----	.60	1.50
—turbinata. A beautiful new variety form- ing close mats of foliage, bearing large cup shaped flowers of blue -----	.60	1.50
Cerastium tomentosum , (Snow in Summer). —ROS—Creeping, silver white foliage. Flow- ers snow white. 4—8 in. -----	.60	1.50
Cheiranthus allioni (Wallflower). —RB—Dazzling orange flowers -----	.60	1.50
—R—linifolius, lilac 18 inch -----EACH 25c	.60	1.50
Chelone barbata , (Turtlehead). —Glabra. Terminal spikes of creamy white flowers -----	.40	
Chrysanthemum — —arcticum -----	.60	1.50
—CB—maximum. (Alaska Shasta Daisy). Large pure white flowers from early summer till late fall -----	.60	1.50
—CB—King Edward. Enormous pure white flowers -----	.60	1.50
Cimicifuga racemosa , (Cohosh Bugbane). —RS—Handsome spikes of pure white flowers in July—August. 3—5 ft. -----	.60	1.50
Claytonia virginica , (Spring Beauty). —RS—A charming delicate flower of early spring. Distinguished for its flush of pale crimson pink starting from a yellow base-----	.40	1.00
Comptonia asplenifolia , (Sweet Fern or Myrica —OR—1—2 ft. high with sweet scented fern- like leaves. Prefer light soil. Clumps with soil in burlap -----EACH \$1.00	2.50	7.00
Convallaria majalis , (Lily of the Valley). —RMS—A well known popular flower -----	.60	1.50
Coreopsis grandiflora , (Big Coreopsis). —C—Large bright yellow flowers all summer -----	.60	1.50
—lanceolata grandiflora, golden yellow. 3 ft. -- -----	.60	1.50
—R—Corydalis cheilanthifolia. Handsome fernlike foliage. Longspike, yellow blossoms. 10—12 in. Lovely little rock plant, sun or shade -----	1.00	2.50
Crucianella , (Crosswort). —R—stylosa -----EACH 35c	.75	
Cypripedium , (Lady Slipper or Moccasin Flow- er). Hardy orchids. These sell by the bud and not by the plant. Plants carry from one to seven flowering buds. Require some shade to do well. Plant crown 4 in. deep and pre- pare ground same as for ferns, with humus and peat or muck and mulch. Not less than five buds sold. —RSM—acaule. (Purple Moccasin). 5 buds for \$1.25, 25 for \$5.00, 100 for \$15.00. —RSM—pubescens. Large yellow Lady Slipper, plant in shade with plenty of moisture. 5 buds for \$1.50, 25 for \$5.00; 100 for \$20.00. —RSM—spectabilis or hirsutum. The finest and most showy of all our orchids, 1—2 ft., shading from rose purple to nearly white flowers. 5 buds for \$2.00, 15 for \$5.00; 100 for \$25.00.		
Delphinium , (Larkspur). This is without a doubt the most appreciated of all perennials. —CB—belladonna. Light sky blue. This is best for cut flowers and forcing -----	.60	1.50

If perennials are wanted by prepaid parcel post add
15c for 3 plants, 30c for 10 plants.

	3	10
—R—chinensis. A very pretty dwarf variety with fine feathery foliage and intense gentian blue flowers -----	.60	1.50
—R—chinensis alba. A pure white form of the above—gold medal hybrids. Mixed -----	.60	1.50
—Dreams of Beauty. Small plants. A most exquisite strain. Strong spikes in beautiful variations. Only small one year plants -----	1.00	2.50
—CB—English hybrids. From named varieties of Kelway's and other celebrated creations. Please note that seedlings do not always come true to color, but here are offered the newest, the best and finest to be secured anywhere in range of color's and combinations -----	1.00	3.00
—Blackmore and Langdon's hybrids -----	.65	2.00
—Vanderbilt's hybrids -----	.65	2.00
—White, Summer Clouds. An excellent type of clear white with tall spikes -----	.70	2.00
—Wrexham hybrids -----	.65	2.00
Dianthus barbatus. (Sweet William). One of the finest old fashioned flowers for cutting.		
—BC—Mix -----	.60	1.50
—BC—Scarlet Beauty. A charming and distinct color -----	.60	1.50
—B—deltoides. (Maiden Pink). A beautiful little plant with narrow leaves and a profusion of small crimson flowers -----	.60	1.50
—R—plumarius. (Clove Pink or Pheasant's Eye) -----	.50	1.00
Dicentra canadensis. (Squirrel Corn).		
—R—Similar to Dutchman's Breeches, but the white sack-like petals are stained purple ----	.40	1.00
—R—cucularia. (Dutchman's Breeches). A very early spring flower. April—May. From 5—9 in. high. Bears a loose raceme of white inverted flowers. Prefer rich hilly shade ----	.40	1.00
Dielytra eximia. (Fringed Bleeding Heart).		
—R—A dwarf growing sort with beautiful finely cut foliage. Racemes of pretty pink flowers throughout the season -----	.70	2.00
—R—spectabilis. (Bleeding Heart). A well known old fashioned favorite ----EACH 60c	1.50	4.50
Digitalis lutea. (Yellow Foxglove). -----	.65	2.00
Dodecatheon media. (Shooting Star).		
—RS—American cyclamen. A very pretty perennial with rose-colored to white flowers in May—June -----	.50	1.25
Drymocallis glauca -----	.60	1.50
Epigea repens. (Trailing Arbutus). The May Flower of New England. The dull light olive-green leaves are more or less rusty spotted. The new leaves develop in June. The sweet scented white or delicately pink tinted flowers appear in early spring. Keep well watered the first year.		
—RT—Large clumps with soil in burlap EACH 75c -----	2.00	6.50
—Not burlapped -----EACH 50c	1.25	3.50
Erigeron. (Fleabane). A very effective genus of Michaelmas daisy-like plants. They flourish in any garden soil, and are indispensable for groups and flower borders and are excellent for cutting. June—August -----	.75	
—speciosa gr. hybrids. Oregon Fleabane. 2 ft. June—July. Large blue flowers -----	.60	1.50
Erythronium americanum. Common Trout Lily. A single 6-parted flower from 6 to 12 in. Blooms in April—May in moist woods -----	.60	1.50
Eryngium alpina. (See Holly).		
—B—Finely cut spiny foliage and thistle-like heads of a beautiful rich metallic blue. Useful for dry bouquets in winter. 2—3 ft. -----	.60	1.50
—Eupatorium ageratoides. August September. 3 ft. Strong free grower, with minute white flowers in dense heads -----	.60	2.20
Elchbornia cr. major. W—(Water Hyacinth). Gleaming leaves and delicate tinted flowers of this floating plant make it unusually desirable -----	.60	1.50
Euphorbia polycroma. —R—A beautiful formal plant. 1 ft., yellow flowers. May—June ----	1.00	2.50
Festuca alpina. (Alpine Fesque Grass).		
—R—Ornamental grass, grows in dense tufts --	.75	2.00
—glauca -----	.75	2.00
Filapendula hexapetala. (Spirea Filapendula Dropwort). Numerous corymbs of pearl-white flowers on stems 15 in. high. June—July. Pretty fern-like foliage -----	.60	1.50
—ulmaria. (Spirea Ulmaria, Double Meadow-sweet). Creamy white flowers -----	.75	2.00

	3	10
Fragaria virginiana. (Wild Strawberry). For woodland planting -----		1.00
—R—indica, trailing yellow flowers -----	.60	1.50
Funkia coerulea. (Plaintain Lily). The plaintain lilies are among the easiest plants to manage. Their broad, massive foliage makes them attractive subjects for the border, in sun or shade. Blue -----	.60	1.50
—R—variegata. Variegated foliage, blue flowers -----	.60	1.50
Gaillardia. (Blanket Flower). The Gaillardia is one of the most desirable and ornamental perennial plants. Our seed is the very finest English strain. The gay blossoms enliven your garden from June—November. -----		
—Mixed colors -----	.60	1.50
—picto. New English Blanket Flower -----	.60	1.50
Gaultheria procumbens. (Aromatic Wintergreen or Checkerberry). -----		
—RS—A low evergreen with bright green leaves. Flowers white, followed by bright red berries. Shade -----	.60	2.00
Gentian Andrewsie. (Bottle or Closed Gentian). A most fascinating plant. Flowers intense deep blue sometimes bordering on ultramarine. 6—8 in. Blooms best in moist places. July—October. -----	.60	1.50
Geranium maculatum. (Crane's Bill). -----		
—R—A delicate wild flower, deep magenta pink. The ornamental leaves with brown and white spots are the occasion for the title maculatum. 1—2 ft. -----	.50	1.25
Geum coccineum. (Avens). Mrs. Bradshaw. -----		
—R—A splendid new variety with large fiery red double flowers, all summer. 18 in. -----	.75	2.00
—Lady Stratheden. (Golden Ball). A delightful shade of golden yellow -----	.75	2.00
—R—triflorum. (Three Flowered Avens). Prettily nodding ruby red calyx and stems like a strawberry, petals white or pink, foliage good and lasting -----	EACH 50c	1.00 3.00
Gypsophila. (Baby's Breath). -----		
Very branching slender plants of easiest culture. Desirable where a mass of delicate misty blossoms will fill in a bare place. -----		
—Bristol Fairy. A wonderful new gypsophila, grafted stock. Produces much larger panicles of flowers in which the individual flower is larger and pure white. Flowers continually throughout the summer -----	EACH 50c	1.30 4.00
—paniculata grandiflora -----	EACH 20c	.50 1.20
—RT—repens. (Creeping Baby's Breath). -----	.65	2.00
Habenaria fimbriata. Large purple fringed orchid. Is the largest and the most beautiful of the genus. The densely flowered spike is about 2 in. in diameter and often 12 in long, does well in open sun. Scarce -----	EACH 75c	2.00 5.00
Helenium bigelovi. (Sneezeweed). -----		
—B—Tall growing plants, allied to the sunflower. Branching -----	.60	1.50
—B—riverton gem. Old gold changing to wallflower red -----	.60	1.50
Helianthemum Mutabile. (Rock Rose). -----		
—R—Low growing evergreen plants, a profuse bloomer. July—September. Excellent for the rockery or dry sunny bank -----	.60	1.50
Helianthus. -----		
—B—maximiliana. (Prairie Sunflower). 4—5 ft. Many strong stems wreathed on 3 in. wide flowers. Three-fourths their entire length. In August -----	.60	1.50
—tuberosa. (Jerusalem Artichoke). A species extensively grown for its edible roots. Golden yellow flowers sometimes 3 in. broad. 5—12 ft. -----	.60	1.50
Heliopsis scabra zinulaflora. (Rough Sunflower). -----		
—B—A new variety with bright yellow flowers. July—August. 3 ft. -----	.60	1.50
—B—pitcheriana. Golden yellow flowers throughout the summer -----	.60	1.50
Hemerocallis. (Day Lilies). -----		
Heremocallis have long been favorites in our gardens with their charming lily-like flowers and grass-like foliage. -----		
—B—Dr. Regal. (Yellow Day Lily). Rich orange yellow flowers, very fragrant, EACH 50c -----		1.20

If perennials are wanted by prepaid parcel post add
15c for 3 plants, 30c for 10 plants.

		3	10
—fulva. (Brown Day Lily). Flowers coppery orange shaded with crimson. 3 ft. EACH	50c	1.20	
—gold dust -----	EACH 50c	1.20	
—B—thungbergie. Sweet scented, clear yellow, in July -----		.60	1.50



Hepatica Triloba

Hepatica triloba. (Liverwort).

The earliest flower of spring, appearing before its 3-lobed olive green leaves which last throughout the winter. The new leaves and flower stems are extremely hairy. The beautiful flowers vary white, pink, lilac to pale purple and violet. 3 in. -----

.40 1.00

Hesperis matronalis. (Sweet Rocket).

Fragrant purple flowers in showy spikes. June—July -----

.50 1.20

Heuchera americana. (Alumroot). Flowers are whitish-green, small bell-shaped. The leaves are heart-shaped and scalloped -----

.60 1.50

—R—Heuchera brizoides. Flowers in May. Pale pink in graceful racemes or panicles -----

1.00 2.50

—R—Perry's White. Pure white flowers. June—September -----

EACH 50c 1.25 4.00

—sanguinea. (Coral Bells). 12—18 in. June—September. Very freely flowering -----

.60 1.50

Hollyhocks. (Althea rosea).

The hollyhocks are an old-fashioned garden favorite, echoes from a far distant past. The hollyhock is one of the most stately and picturesque plants in the world.

—B—allegheny. Immense semi-double flowers with fringed edges -----

.50 1.20

—double, appleblossom, crimson, pink, rose, salmon, white, yellow, bloodred, Dr. Faust, maroon, and scarlet. Separate or mixed -----

.50 1.20

—R—Hypericum elegans. Yellow flowers in terminal panicles. August—September -----

1.00 2.50

Iberis sempervirens. (Hardy Candytuft).

—R—Dwarf covered with a sheet of white flowers. A fine rock plant -----

.60 1.50

Incarvillea delavayi. (Hardy Gloxinia).

18 inch. A very decorative perennial for the hardy border. Rose pink flowers with yellow throats, borne in large clusters all summer -----

.75 2.00

Inula ensifolia. Free flowering border plant. Yellow -----

.75 2.00

Iris versicolor. (Large Blue Flag, Fleur De Lis).

Violet and handsomely veined petals erect. A mass of this variety in bloom is a sight which will not soon be forgotten. 2—3 ft. -----

.50 1.20

—R—Christata. (Crested Dwarf Iris). A dainty native dwarf species. Flowers rich amethyst blue. A gem for the rock garden -----

.60 1.50

—germanica in 50 named varieties, mix -----

1.50

—sibirica -----

1.00

Iris pumila. These beautiful little Irises do not grow over four inches. Bloom in April and May. Excellent Rock Garden plants.

—Sambo, dark blue -----

.50 1.50

—Schneecuppi, pure white -----

.50 1.50

Jussieua repens —Aquatic. Primrose creeper.	3	10
A fast spreading plant over the water.		
Bright yellow flowers, waxy green leaves ----	.60	1.50
Lavendula vera .—R—True sweet Lavender.		
Fragrant, blue, July—August -----	.70	1.80
Lepachys columnaris .		
—R—1—2 ft. Pretty drooping petals at base of		
long dark cone. July—October -----	.60	1.50
Lathyrus latifolius . (Perennial Sweet Pea).		
These extremely showy and fine perennial peas		
are not extensively grown in this country, but		
a great favorite in England. Mixed colors ---	.60	1.50
Liatris scariosa . (Blazing Star).		
—RO—A tall handsome perennial that grows in		
sandy dry situations. The showy flower spike		
2—4 ft. high is set with magenta purple tub-		
ular flowers, \$8.00 per 100 -----	.40	1.00
—pyncnostachia. (Kansas Gay Feather). A		
beautiful species from the western prairies,		
purple spikes of flowers. July August. 4 ft.	.65	2.00



Lilium Superbum

Lilium. (Lilies). Hardy varieties.

—canadensis. (Wild Meadow Lily). The grace-		
ful curves of its bells are unsurpassed in any		
wild or cultivated flower -----	.60	1.50
—philadelphicum. (Wood Lily). A handsome		
native lily with cup shaped flowers, spotted		
maroon and shaded orange, 3ft. -----	.75	2.00
—regale or myrophyllum. (Regal Lily). The		
flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink,		
with a beautiful shade of canary yellow at the		
center. It is delightfully perfumed. Blooms		
in July -----	EACH 50c	1.35 4.00
—superbum. (Turk's Cap Lily). Remarkable		
for its completely reflexed petals tipped by		
brown anthers. Blooms abundantly in rich		
soil during July—August -----	.60	1.50
—tenuifolium. (Siberian or Coral Lily). Beau-		
tiful, dainty red lily for the rock garden. 12—		
18 inch. -----	EACH 40c	1.00 3.00
—tigrinum. (Tiger Lily). The flower sepals		
are strongly spotted and reflexed. July—Aug.	.60	1.50
Linnaea borealis . (Twinberry).—R ---	EACH 50c	1.00 4.00
Linum perrene . (Hardy Perennial Flax).		
Produces a new set of charming blue flowers		
every morning during the summer -----	.40	1.20
—alba. White flowers -----	.40	1.20
Lobelia cardinalis . (Cardinal Flower).		
—MB—One of the showiest of our wild flowers,		
2—4 ft. high with large deep red blossoms.		
Will thrive in any garden soil or along the		
border of lily pond or brook -----	.60	1.50
—MB—syphilytica. (Great Blue Lobelia). Simi-		
lar to cardinalis but flowers are blue streaked		
with white, very desirable for borders in moist		
situations -----	.60	1.50
Lupinus polyphyllus . The Lupine may be classed		
among the most beautiful hardy flowers. The		
flowers are borne on long spikes in many		
fascinating colors.		
—alba. White hardy lupine -----	.40	1.20

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	3	10
—blue -----	.40	1.20
—moerheim pink -----	.40	1.20
—downers hybrids. A wonderful new strain of colors, scented and very large flowered -----	.40	1.20
Lychuis. (Rose Campion). A fine old-fashioned flower bearing large heads of brilliantly colored flowers that liven up the border during the summer and early fall.		
—alpina. Dwarf. Rose pink -----	.60	1.50
—arckwrightii. Produces an abundance of large flowers in brilliant colors, varying from orange scarlet to soft salmon pink -----	.85	2.50
—chalcadonica. (Maltese Cross). Stout leafy stems bearing large flat heads of bright scarlet flowers. July—August. 2—3 ft. -----	.60	1.50
—haageana. Brilliant orange scarlet flowers in May—June. 1 ft. -----	.60	1.50
—R—viscaria splendens. Brilliant red -----	.60	1.50
Lythrum roseum superbum. (Loosestrife).		
—M—Rose purple flowers, very showy -----	.60	1.50
—M—salicari. Purple magenta flowers, June—August -----	.60	1.50
Mazus reptans. —R—prostrate and creeping. Like well drained sandy soil. A dwarf interesting plant with dainty lilac flowers with a small white lip -----	.60	1.50
Mertensia virginica. (Cowslip or Bluebell).		
—ROSM—Panicles of beautifully purple trumpet-like flowers in early spring. Becomes dormant in mid-summer. One of the most interesting of our early spring flowers -----	.40	1.20
Mentha piperita. (Peppermint). Pale purple flowers. Plant aromatic -----	.60	1.50
Mitchella repens. (Partridge Berry or Twinberry).		
—RT—A little trailing vine with dark-green evergreen leaves. The fourlobed twin flowers are cream-white inside but faint crimson pink outside -----	.65	2.50
Mitella diphylla. (Bishop's Cap).		
—R—Delicate white flowers in early spring. A gem for shady places -----	.60	1.50
Monarda didyma. (Oswego Beebalm).		
—Showy bright red flowers with aromatic foliage. July—August. 2 ft. -----	.60	1.50
Myosotis. (Forget-me-not). Nearly everyone is familiar with the forget-me-not which is so beautiful in the early spring. They are wonderful as a ground cover for tulips or other bulbs and very good for the border, rock garden or waterside.		
—R—alpestris. Alpine forget-me-not -----	.60	1.50
—R—dissitiflora. Swiss forget-me-not -----	.60	1.50
—RM—palustris. (True Forget-me-not). Lovely light blue flowers all summer, does well on highland and along running water -----	.50	1.20
—Myosotis palustris. (Pink Beauty). -----	.50	1.00
Myriophyllum. (Parrot Feather). Trailing water plant -----	.60	1.50
Nepata mussini. (Ground Ivy).		
—A wonderful ground cover of dwarf-compact habit, producing masses of bloom of a beautiful lavender shade. Valuable in any position but especially effective in the rock garden -----	.60	1.50
Oenothera. (Evening Primrose). Elegant for a sunny position in the border or on the rockery, blooming all summer.		
—missouriensis. (Macrocarpa). 12 in. June—September. Long trailing stems with large yellow flowers, followed by large winged seeds -----	.85	2.50
Ochis spectabilis. (Showy Orchids). Is a charming early blooming orchid from April to June in moist shade -----	.75	2.00
Oxalis violacea. (Wood Sorrel).		
—S—one of the most delicate and dainty of our woodland flowers. Leaves are sensitive and fold up when handled -----	.75	2.00
—floribunda. White -----	.75	2.00
Pachysandra terminalis. (Japanese Spurge).		
—RTS—One of the best ground cover plants. 6—8 in. high, forming mats of bright glossy green foliage. It bears small spikes of light colored flowers during May—June, some of its main uses are under evergreens and shrubs, for shrub and flower bed borders, and for bordering walks and drives -----	.60	1.50
Pansy. We have a mixture of the most exquisite international strains, the best money can buy. One dozen for 50c, 25 for 90c, 100 for \$3.50, 1,000 for \$30.00.		

	3	10
Papaver. (Poppy).		
—RO—alpina pyrenaicum. (Alpine Poppy). Mixed -----	.60	1.50
—R—nudicaule. (Iceland Poppy). We have them in orange, white and yellow, separate or mixed -----	.60	1.50
—orientale. (Oriental Poppy). Scarlet -----	.60	1.50
—King Edward. Brightest crimson scarlet ----	.60	1.50
—Princess Victoria Louise. Bright salmon scarlet -----	.60	1.50
—Orientalis. (Beauty of Livermore). The fin- est dark crimson with black blotches -----	.70	1.50
—orientalis. Brilliant -----	.60	1.50
—orientalis. Mrs. Perry. Orange apricot ----	.70	1.50
—orientalis, Perry's White. Fine satiny white with a maroon blotch at base -----EACH 50c	1.25	4.00
—orientalis, Olympia. A brilliant rich flame scarlet with glistening golden salmon EACH 50c -----	1.25	4.00
Pedicularis canadensis. (Wood Betony).		
—RS—It is a peculiar plant, leaves fern-like, the corolla is composed of two lips. Flowers in May—June. 1 ft. -----	.85	2.00
Penstemon. (Beard Tongue).		
—Palustris. Violet flowers shading to pink. 24 inch. Excellent for a hot dry place -----	1.00	2.50
Phalaris arundinacea , variety striped grass ----	.60	1.50
Phlox		
—RT—amoena. This is one of the best for car- peting the ground the rockery or border, 4 inch, bright pink -----	.75	2.00
Phlox paniculata. (Hardy Perennial Phlox).		
—bridesmaid. White crimson eye -----	.60	1.50
—B. Comte. Rich satiny amaranth -----	.75	2.00
—champs elysee. Fine rich crimson -----	.65	2.00
—euclaireur. Brilliant rosy magenta, white eye -----	.65	2.00
—Jules Sandeau, large fine pure pink -----	.60	1.50
—Miss Lingard. (Suffruticosa). Early white with delicate pink eye and excellent foliage -----	.65	2.00
—Mrs. Jenkins. Large white panicles, the hardiest of all -----	.65	2.00
—Rhineland. Salmon pink, very large -----	.65	2.00
—R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy red with crim- son eye -----	.65	2.00
—Rynstrom. Immense trusses of lovely rose pink -----	.65	2.00
—Thor. Deep salmon pink -----	.65	2.00
—H. O. Wijers. White with red center -----	.65	2.00
—Von Lasburg. Splendid pure white -----	.65	2.00
Phlox divaricata canadensis. —R—One of our na- tive species which is worthy of extensive planting. Large fragrant lavender flowers on stems 10 in. high. April—May -----	.60	1.50
—R—pilosa. (Downy Phlox). Flowers in flat topped clusters mostly crimson pink, May— June. 1—2 ft. -----	.60	1.50
Phlox subulata. —R—(Moss or Mountain Pink). Creeping. An early spring flowering type with pretty moss-like evergreen foliage which during the flowering season in April—May is hidden under masses of bloom. An excellent plant for ground or covering graves.		
—R—rosea, rose pink -----	.60	1.50
—R—alba. Pure white -----	.60	1.50
—R—lilacina, bright lilac -----	.60	1.50
—R—vivid, bright pink with fiery red eye ----	.80	2.00
—R—Fairy. Pale blue with dark purple eye. Compact foliage, not spreading habit as Vivid. Each 50c -----	1.25	3.50
—R—G. F. Wilson. Lilac blue, light center ----	.80	2.00
Physalis franchetti. (Chinese Lantern). An ornamental variety of the Winter Cherry, pro- ducing freely its bright scarlet lantern-like fruits which when cut last all winter, very attractive. 2 ft. -----	.60	1.50
Physostegia virginica. (False Dragon Head). Bearing erect spikes of pretty feather-like flowers. Pink and white -----	.60	1.50
Physostegia virg. (Vivid). A new dwarf variety about 20 inches. Blooms three weeks later than the others, lasting a long time ----	.70	1.80
Platycodon grandiflora. (Balloon Flower).		
—mariesi. Blue -----	.60	1.50
—R—Plumbago larpentae. Dwarf 6—8 inch spreading with deep blue flowers late sum- mer and fall -----	.90	2.50

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	3	10
Podophyllum peltatum. (Mayapple). A peculiar herb, a foot high with large round seven to nine lobed leaves, fruit a fleshy edible berry. A woodland plant -----	.60	1.50
Polemonium. (Jacob's Ladder). —coerulea. Erect stems with sky blue flowers, Fern-like foliage. April—July. 2 ft. -----	.60	1.50
—R—Polemonium reptans. Dwarf graceful creeping 6 inch. With blue flowers, late summer prefer shade -----	.60	1.50
Polygonatum biflorum. (Solomon's Seal). —R—Pendant sprays of greenish white flowers followed by blue-black berries, resembling a Concord grape. May—June. Shade -----	.75	2.00
Primula veris. (Hardy Primrose). Hybrids. Various shades of lilac, purple and violet. -----	.60	1.50
Pyrethrum. (Persian or Painted Daisy). Are so easily cultivated, perfectly hardy, invaluable for cut flowers, with a profusion of flowers from May throughout July. Ideal for beds or border. —BC—roseum hybridum. Varying in colors from white to crimson, useful for cutting. The flowers are bright and elegantly borne on long stems the entire summer -----	.60	1.50
—alba. White -----	.60	1.50
—atrosanguinaria. Dark red shades -----	.60	1.50
—hybrids. fl. Pl. double, mixed colors -----	.60	1.50
—uliginosum. (Giant Daisy). This is one of the most striking perennials during the late summer and fall, large white flowers. 3—4 ft. -----	.60	1.50
Pyrola elliptica. (Shinleaf). —R—The evergreen leaves are bright green elliptical, the greenish-white waxy flowers nod and are very fragrant in June—July, resembling lily-of-the-valley -----	.60	1.50
—R—rotundifolia -----	.60	1.50
Pyxidanthra barbulata. (Pixie Moss). A beautiful little evergreen rock plant, with its cushion of tiny green leaves and single flower stem through center. 4 to 8 inches high, covered with white starry flowers in April and May. Must be seen to be appreciated. Add sand or gravel to soil for this little beauty. -----EACH 35c	1.00	
Radicula nasturtium aquaticum. (Water Cress). An aquatic plant much prized for its pungent tasting young leaves. 4—10 inch -----	.90	2.00
Ranunculus. (Buttercup). —acris, double yellow flowers in May -----	.60	1.50
—RT—repens. fl. pl. creeping, bright golden yellow. May—June -----	.60	1.50
Rudbeckia. (Coneflower). —hirta. (Black Eyed Susan). Beautiful large yellow daisy with conical dark purple center. July—August. 1—2 ft. -----	.60	1.50
—B—laciniata. (Golden Glow) or cut leaf cone flower. 3—5 ft. with double golden yellow flowers -----	.60	1.50
—B—newmanni. Deep orange yellow with dark purple cone -----	.60	1.50
—purpurea. (Giant Coneflower). Peculiar reddish purple flowers with a large brown cone-shaped center. July—August. 3 ft. -----	.60	1.50
Sanguinaria canadensis. (Bloodroot). —RS—A low perennial with pure white flowers in early spring, the leathery leaves appear later. Plant in rich soil, preferably shade or rock garden, 1,000 for \$50.00 -----	.30	1.00
Saponaria ocyroides. (Rock Soapwort). —R—A pretty border and rock plant with clouds of pink flowers -----	.60	1.50
Sarracenia purpurea. (Pitcher Plant). —M—A curious and interesting plant with strange pitcher-like hollow leaves which are usually partly filled with water and insects. The pitchers are circled about the roots, radiating lines measuring 4—10 inch, blood-red drooping flowers on long stems -----	.60	1.50
Saxifraga. Broad deep green foliage. Will grow in any kind of soil and position. —R—Caespitosa, white 2—6 inch with small white flowers, June—August. Moist soil; light shade -----	1.00	2.50
—Decipiens, crimson moss -----	.75	2.00
—R—Grandiflora -----	.60	1.50
—R—Sanguinea -----	.60	1.50
Scutillaria coelestis. (Skull Cap). Wiry stems. 1 ft. high, clear blue snapdragon shaped flowers. July—August -----	.75	1.80



Sedum Spurrium

Sedum. (Stonecrop).	3	10
—RO—acre. (Golden Moss). Useful for covering and rockeries. A little tufted plant with yellow flowers	.60	1.50
—RO—album. Flowers white with red center, for dry rocks. 4—6 inch	.60	1.50
—aizoon. Bright yellow flowers. 1 ft. July August	.60	1.50
—asiaticus, yellow	.60	1.50
—ewersi, gray blue, trailing, 2 inch	.60	1.50
—Glaucum, dwarf and prostrate, elegant	.90	2.50
—R—ibericum. Pink and white. Toothed leaves 6 inch	.60	1.50
—R—kamschaticum. Orange yellow flowers with prostrate green foliage turning golden in autumn	.60	1.50
—kamschaticum. Foliage variegated	.75	2.00
—lydium, 3 inch, blue gray reddish stem	.75	2.00
—maximowcizi. (Amur Sedum). Yellow	.60	1.50
—pruniatum Fosterianum. Pretty glaucous, bluish green leaves of trailing habit with golden yellow flowers. 3 inches	.60	1.25
—relexum	.60	1.50
—RT—sarmentosum. Excellent for rockeries and filling seams between rocks in wall garden	.60	1.50
—R—sexangular. Very dark green foliage, yellow flowers	.60	1.50
—R—sieboldi. Round succulent glaucous foliage, bright pink flowers. August—September	.60	1.50
—spatulatum purpurea	.75	2.00
—R—spectabilis. One of the prettiest erect growing species with immense heads of rose-colored flowers. August—September	.60	1.50
—R—brilliant. A form of the preceding, flowers bright amaranth red	.60	1.50
—sepetabilis. Foliage variegated	.75	2.00
—R—spurrium coccineum. A beautiful rose crimson flowered form. July—August	.60	1.50
—R—stahli. Dwarf, compact foliage turning to an attractive crimson towards fall	.60	1.50
—R—stolonifera. Flat succulent leaves with purplish pink flowers. July—August	.60	1.50
—ternatum. A most satisfactory variety for planting in the shade	1.00	
Sempervivum. (Houseleek).		
—aracnoides. Small cobweb houseleek, tips of leaves in rosettes connected by silvery threads. Flowers bright red in few flowered panicles. 6 inch.	.75	1.80
—brauni. A very attractive rosette-like plant leaves bronze dull red at tips.	.90	2.50
—doellianum. Small hairy rosettes of pale green leaves, tinted red at tip. 4—6 inch.	.75	1.80
—fauconette. Similar to brauni, the general makeup is finer and more delicate.	.90	2.50
—funcki. Green tipped brownish rosettes.	.75	1.80
—tectorum. (House Leek or Hen and Chickens). Curious and interesting plants forming rosettes of succulent leaves. Good for rockeries, dry banks, carpet bedding, and walks	.40	1.00
—tubuliflora.	1.45	3.00
Silene. (Catchfly).		
—R—alpestris. Dwarf rock plant. Dainty pure white flowers in May—June	.70	2.00
—R—asterias, crimson	.60	1.50
—R—alpina. Mossy growth, flowers white in great profusion	.60	1.50

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	3	10
—R—schaffta. (Autumn Catchfly). A charming border or rock plant growing from 4—6 inch, with masses of bright pink flowers. July August.		
—saxifraga. Choice alpine of mossy growth, flowers white -----	.75	1.80
—orientalis -----	.60	1.50
Sissyrinchium angustifolia. (Blue Eyed Grass).		
—RO—As one would suspect from the name, it has grass-like leaves and flowers that make one think of bright little blue eyes as they peep out -----	.75	2.00
Smilacena racemosa. (False Solomon's Seal). A beautiful woodland plant bearing its spire-like cluster of white flowers at the tip of the stem. June—July -----	.75	2.00
Solidago canadensis. (Golden Rod). The flower cluster is very large and plume-like. August September. 3—5 ft. Mixed native. 100 for \$8.00.		
Spergula pilifera. 4 inch. A hardy evergreen suitable for grass edging or rock work -----	.60	1.50
Stachys Alpina. (Alpine Betony).		
—R—Dark rose -----	.60	1.50
Statice latifolia. (Sea Lavender).		
—R—Tufts of leathery leaves and immense candlebrallike heads of purplish blue minute flowers during July—August. These, if cut and dried, last for months, valuable for border or rockery -----	.60	1.50
Thalictrum. (Meadow Rue).		
—RB—adiantifolia. (Maidenhair Meadowrue). Foliage like maidenhair fern and miniature white flowers in June -----	.60	1.50
—aquilegiafolia. Graceful foliage, rosy purple flowers. June—July. 2 ft. -----	.60	1.50
—dipterocarpum. Flowers a charming shade of lilac mauve which is heightened by stamens and anthers of lemon yellow. 4 ft. -----	.60	1.50
—polygomum. (Tall Meadow Rue). The flowers are in feathery clusters often a foot long. Each individual flower has numerous white filaments. June—Sept. We find the mist-like flowers on stems 3 ft. and up, according to height of surrounding growth. 3—10 ft. -----	.75	2.00
Thymus serpyllum. (Mother of Thyme or Creeping Thyme). These charming plants from the white mountains are a wonderful sight when they are literally covered with blossoms during June and July. Excellent as a ground cover for spring flowering bulbs.		
—R—album. Forms dense mats of dark green foliage and clouds of white flowers. 3—4 inch. A fine creeper to run over rocks -----	.60	2.00
—coccineum. Similar to above with crimson scarlet flowers -----	.60	2.00
—R—lanuginosus. Wooly foliage with bright pink flowers -----	.60	1.50
—R—lavender. Lavender flowers -----	.60	1.50
—R—serpyllum splendens. A rapid growing variety, very hardy -----	.60	1.50
Tiarella cordifolia. (False Mitrewort or Foam Flower). An attractive little plant with very ornamental leaves remotely resembling the mountain maple. Feathery spikes of small white flowers. 6—12 inch -----	1.00	3.00
Tradescantia virginica. (Spiderwort). Produces a succession of blue flowers all summer. 2 ft. -----	.60	1.50
—bractata -----	.50	1.30
—brevicaulis -----	.50	1.50
Trillium grandiflorum. (Wood Lily or wake Robin).		
—RS—Probably the prettiest of the genus. 8—15 inch. Large white flowers turning to lilac. Excellent for massing in shade or in groups among shrubbery. 1,000 for \$40.00. 100 for \$6.00 -----	.40	1.00
Tritoma. Torch Lily, Red Hot Poker.		
—tuckii express -----	.50	1.30
—uvaria grandiflora -----	.60	1.50
Trollius europeus. (Globe Flower).		
—M—Free flowering plant, buttercup-like blossoms. 1—2 ft. May—August ----- EACH 40c	1.10	
Tunica saxifraga alba. (White Tunica Flower).		
—R—A prettily tufted plant with white flowers produced all summer -----	.60	1.50
Uvularia perfoliate. (Wood Merry Bells).		
—RM—Its long pendant-shaped yellow flowers are slightly fragrant in May—June, 6—12 in. -----	.60	1.50

	3	10	
Valeriana alba. (Valerian Garden Heliotrope).			
—B—Showy heads of white flowers. June—July	.60	1.50	
—B—rubra. Showy heads of old rose flowers June—July	.60	1.50	
—R—Verbena venosa. A creeping plant in bloom all summer. Flowers purplish blue in profusion	.75	1.80	
Verbascum, panora yellow	.75	1.80	
—harkness	.75	1.80	
Veronica amethystina. (Royal Blue).			
—R—Beautiful spikes of gentian blue flowers. 10—15 inch. Splendid for the border or rock garden	.60	1.50	
—R—candida. White wooly plant, blue flowers. 1 ft. July—August	.60	1.50	
—R—Veronica rupestris alba. A splendid prostrate variety for the rock garden and ground cover. Covered with white flowers in May—June	EACH 30c	.75	1.80
—R—Veronica rupestris nana. Creeping with dark green foliage. Covered with deep gentian blue flowers, April—May	EACH 30c	.75	1.80
—R—Veronica rupestris nana rosea. Similar to above, except flowers are pink. EACH 30c	.75	1.80	
—R—Veronica rupestris flexulosa. Forming a solid carpet of green, covered with pale blue flowers April—May	EACH 30c	.75	1.80
—R—Veronica rupestris. Heavenly blue. Similar to V. alba. except flowers are blue in May—June	EACH 30c	.75	1.80
—R—Veronica. True blue. Covers itself with blossoms of intense blue in June—July 12 inch	EACH 30c	.75	1.80
—R—Veronica teucrium. Dwarf spreading blue flowers in May—June. 6—12 inch	.60	1.50	
—BC—subsessiles. (Clump Speedwell). 2 ft. July—September. Spikes completely covered with blue flowers Fine for cutting	.75	1.80	
—RB—spicata. (Spike Speedwell). 18 in. June—July. Dwarf, blue flowers	.60	1.50	
—R—repens. (Creeping Speedwell). A very compact little rock plant or ground cover. 2—4 inch	.60	1.50	
Vinca minor. Creeping, evergreen, blue flowers, excellent ground cover in shade	.60	1.50	
Viola cornuta. (Tufted Violet). These are some of the best edging plants for the hardy border and rockery. With proper care they will remain in full bloom all summer.			
	3	10	100
Admiration, deep violet flowers	\$0.25	\$0.60	\$ 5.00
Blue perfection	.25	.60	5.00
Bosniaca. A superb everblooming neat clumps, reddish violet flowers	.25	.60	5.00
Gracilis. Small rich purple flowers all summer	.25	.60	5.00
Hansa	.25	.60	5.00
Jersey Gem	.60	1.50	12.00
Jersey Gem improved	.75	1.80	15.00
Lutea, golden yellow	.25	.60	5.00
Primrose Dame			
Papilio. Blue and white, butterfly violet	.25	.60	5.00
Puck	.25	.60	5.00
Spring Messenger, bright rich purple	.25	.60	5.00
G. Wermig. Rich violet-blue flowers with long stems. All summer	.60	1.50	12.00
White perfection	.25	1.50	5.00
W. H. Woodgate	.75	1.80	15.00
Viola odorata. (Sweet Violet).			
—blanda. Sweet scented white violet	.60	1.65	
—M—cuculata. (Blue Violet). A beautiful variable species, deep purple to light blue. Blooms in the greatest profusion from early May to August	.40	1.00	
—odorata. (Sweet English Violet)	.60	1.50	
—palmata. (Early Blue Violet)	.60	1.50	
—R—pedata. (Bird's Foot Violet). The flowers are blue violet or purple violet and have a bright orange center	.60	1.50	
—bicolor. (Two-colored Bird's Foot Violet)	1.00	3.00	
—pubescens. (Downy Yellow Violet)	.60	1.50	
—rugulosa. (White Wood Violet). Fine for ground cover under shrubs or for the children's garden. Blooms all summer	.60	1.50	

If perennials are wanted by prepaid parcel post add
15c for 3 plants, 30c for 10 plants.

Yucca filamentosa. (Adam's Needle).

—R—Large rosettes of sword-like evergreen leaves and spikes of white flowers. There is nothing more striking and effective on the lawn or on dry banks and the rockery ----- 25 .60 1.50

In addition to these listed we are in a position to supply almost any plants, wild or under cultivation. We are connected with collectors of native plants all over the United States. We will appreciate an opportunity to quote on your want list, small or large.

Dahlias

We have a wonderful collection of Dahlias in named varieties.

	Each
Autumn Glory , single. Autumn shades -----	\$0.25
Aurore , Peony flowered, orange-salmon shading very large -----	.25
Alta Powell , Peony flowered. Red and yellow striped, sometimes all red or all yellow -----	.25
Madam Von Loon , Peony flowered, tomato red. Long stems, fine cut flower -----	.25
Lavender King , Peony flowered. Clear lavender ----	.25
Countess of Mahmsburg , Peony flowered. Pure white	.25
Frank A. Walker , decorative. Popular lavender pink	.25
Queen Mary , decorative, light pink -----	.25
Dr. Teris , decorative. Salmon, rose, old gold. Large blooms, long stems -----	.25
Mina Burtle , decorative, brilliant scarlet -----	.25
A. D. Levoni . Show, clear pink -----	.25
Countess of Lonsdale , Cactus flowered, salmon red	.25

Gladiolus

We have a most excellent collection of Gladiolus which we will dispose of at the rate of 50c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100. Prepaid by Express or Parcel Post.

Gladiolus, Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery, ask for special price list.

Flowering Shrubs, according to variety and size, mostly from 30c to 60c each.

Elm, 8—10 feet, \$2.50. 10 for \$20.00.

Maple, silver. 7—10 feet, \$1.50. 10 for \$12.00.

Mountain Ash. 8—10 feet, \$2.50.

Roses. We grow a limited number of special Hardy varieties, each 60c.

Crimson, Baby Rambler.

Dorothy Perkins, pink climber.

Frau Karl Drusky, white.

Grus an Teplitz, crimson.

Paul Neyron, bright rosy pink.

Hugonis Rose.

Hansa, Violet Rugosa.

Belle Poitivienne, pink, Rugosa.

Amelia Graveraux, Rugosa.

Sir Thomas Lipton, white Rugosa.

Latham Raspberry

The Latham Raspberry originated on the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. It is likely the best commercial red raspberry today. It is hardy even in northern Minnesota. The quality is excellent and a good shipper. Color bright red. On a demonstration plot in Branford, Connecticut, in 1925, the Latham yielded 4,776 quarts to the acre, in comparison with Herbert, St. Regis and Cuthbert yielding a little better than 2000 quarts to the acre.

We have only a few thousand plants to spare this year. They are inspected and free from Mosaic and other diseases.

We offer 25 for \$1.50, 100 for \$5.00, 1000 for \$40.00.

Water and Bog Plants

Hardy Water Lilies. Nymphaeae.

Chromatella. Considered the best yellow variety grown. Canary yellow petals, stamens deeper yellow. Leaves are beautifully blotched, maroon, brown and glossy green. A favorite for Pond and Tub culture. Each \$2.00.

Helen Fowler. Blooms continuously, rich deep pink in color. Very fragrant. Fine for cutting. Plants are small, making them desirable for tub culture and small pools. Each \$1.50.

Lucida. One of the finest Hardy Water-Lilies. Rapid grower producing an abundance of orange colored flowers, which turn to a deep maroon as it grows older. Each \$4.00

Odorata. Native American Water-Lily, very fragrant. White flowers from 3 to five inches in diameter, with yellow stamens. Can be used for cut flowers. Each \$1.00.

Nuphar advena. Native yellow Water-Lily. Each 50c.

Robinsonii. Floats upon the water. Blooms deep red, tinged with orange. Flowers produced freely. A very desirable water plant. Each \$3.00.

Rose Arey. One of the best Hardy Lilies. Deep cerise pink. Very large flowers, prolific bloomer, sweet scented. Each \$3.00.

Capensis. Tender day blooming variety. Sometimes called "Cape blue Water Lily." Flowers 6—9 inches. Very desirable for cutting. Flowers sky blue, showing to good advantage indoors. Each \$2.00.

Juno. Tropical Night Blooming variety. Pure white, blooms at night, remaining later in the morning than other night bloomers. Blooms very profusely. Each \$3.00.

Other Water and Bog Plants

Arrowhead, Sagittaria latifolia. A beautiful aquatic plant with lance-like leaves. White flowers borne on long spikes. Plant in shallow water. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Blue Flag. See *Iris versicolor*, general list.

Ferns. See Fern List for varieties suited for Bogs and water.

Buttercup. See *Ranunculus repens*, general list.

Cat-Tail, Typha latifolia. Native Bog Plant. Very attractive for background. Plant in shallow water or moist bog. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

Dwarf Calla Lily, Calla palustris. A native of the North. Flowering in June, has red berries later. Each 25c, 3 for 60c.

For-get-me-not. See *Myosotis palustris*, general list.

Habauaria. See general list.

Lady Slipper or Moccasin Flower. See *Cypripedium*, general list.

Umbrella Palm, Cyperus alternifolius. Grows well in small pools or moist ground. Each 35c, 3 for \$1.00.

Marsh Marigold. See *Caltha palustris*, general list.

Pitcher Plant. See *Saracenia purpurea*, general list.

Spirea ulmaria. Fine for bordering pools. See general list.

Sweet Flag. See *Acorus calamus*, general list.

Trollius or Globe Flower. See general list.

Turtlehead. See *Chelone glabra*, general list.

Water Cress. See *Radicula nasturtium*, general list.

Water Hyacinth. See *Eichornia*, general list.

EVERGREENS

We have greatly reduced our prices this year.



TWICE TRANSPLANTED EVERGREENS

Abies balsamea. (Balsam Fir). Tall pyramidal trees of dark green foliage.

	Select Specimens Each
24—30 in., B&B -----	\$ 2.00
3—4 ft. B&B -----	3.00
4—5 ft. B&B -----	4.00
5—7 ft., B&B -----	5.00
7—9 ft. B&B -----	7.00

Juniperus canadensis. (Prostrate Juniper). Grows several feet in diameter, flat on the ground. Silvery green foliage.

16—20 in. spread, B&B -----	1.00
20—24 in. spread, B&B -----	1.50
24—30 in. spread, B&B -----	2.00
30—36 in. spread, B&B -----	3.00

Juniperus chinensis. (Chinese Juniper). Grows to a height of 15—20 feet, in a bushy pyramidal form. It is at home in the cold Northern states and in the hot dry sections of the Southwest.

16—20 in., B&B -----	2.50
20—24 in., B&B -----	3.00
24—30 in., B&B -----	4.00
30—36 in., B&B -----	5.00
3—4 ft., B&B -----	6.00

Juniper Pfitzeriana. (Pfitzer Juniper). This remarkable Juniper is in the front rank of ornamental

	Select Specimens Each
Evergreens, both North and South.	
12—16 in., B&B -----	2.50
16—20 in., B&B -----	3.00
20—24 in., B&B -----	4.00
24—30 in., B&B -----	5.00
30—36 in., B&B -----	6.00
Juniper communis. (Common Juniper). Upright shrub or tree, sometimes up to 40 feet. Strong grower, light green foliage.	
16—20 in., B&B -----	2.50
20—24 in., B&B -----	3.00
24—30 in., B&B -----	3.50
30—36 in., B&B -----	4.00
Juniper communis. (Var. depressa plumosa). One of the finest recent introductions. A novelty, the silver color in summer changes to a purple hue after the early frost. Creeping.	
12—16 in. broad, B&B -----	4.00
Juniperus Com. hibernica. (Irish Juniper). Columnar form of a slender habit. Glaucous green foliage, each select.	
16—20 in., B&B -----	3.00
Juniperus com. suecia. (Swedish Juniper). An old favorite, of columnar form. Prickly needles. 10—12 feet.	
16—20 in., B&B -----	2.50
20—24 in., B&B -----	3.50
Juniperus sabina. (Savin Juniper). A low, much branched shrub spreading, dense, much ramified. Its berries are blackish-purple. They also do well in smoky atmosphere.	
16—20 in., B&B -----	2.00
20—24 in., B&B -----	3.00
24—30 in., B&B -----	4.00
30—36 in., B&B -----	5.00
Juniperus scopulorum. (Colorado Silver Juniper). This is a very narrow compact symmetrical, pyramidal variety. One single stem with beautiful silver-blue foliage. From the Colorado mountains. The berries are very attractive to the birds.	
16—20 in., B&B -----	2.50
20—24 in., B&B -----	3.00
24—36 in., B&B -----	4.00
Juniperus virginiana. (Red Cedar). A narrow, compact, pyramidal type, with dark green to bluish foliage. Attains a height of 20 to 30 feet.	
16—20 in., B&B -----	1.50
20—24 in., B&B -----	2.00
24—30 in., B&B -----	2.50
Larix europea. (European Larch). A stately ornamental, fast growing conifer, with bright green foliage, which falls in winter. Hardy everywhere.	
18—24 in., B&B -----	1.00
24—36 in., B&B -----	2.00
Picea canadensis. (White Spruce). Hardy, free growing, pyramidal form. Light green to bluish foliage. Not particular about soil. Attaining a height from 25 to 50 feet.	
18—24 in. roots puddled per 100, \$25.	
2—3 ft., B&B -----	1.50
3—4 ft., B&B -----	3.00
We have a few, 4—5—6—7 and 8 foot trees at \$1.00 per foot.	
Picea canadensis albertina. (Black Hills Spruce). Is the hardiest of all spruces. Symmetrical, compact and consequently a slow grower. When fully matured it reaches a height of 25 to 40 feet, and a spread of 10 to 12 feet. It is equal to the Colorado Blue Spruce for individual specimens.	

	Select	Windbreak
16—20 in., B&B -----	2.00	1.00
16—20 in. roots puddled field run \$50.00 per 100.		
20—24 in. Roots puddled field run \$100.00 per 100.		
20—24 in., B&B -----	3.00	1.50
24—30 in., B&B -----	4.00	2.00
30—36 in., B&B -----	5.00	2.50
3—4 ft., B&B -----	6.00	3.50
Picea nigra. (Black Spruce). A tree usually 30 to 50 feet high, with slender, irregular often pendulous branches. Especially adapted for background planting. We have a few trees from 4, 5, 6, 7, to 8 feet and offer them B&B at 50c per foot.		
Picea excelsa. (Norway Spruce). Is appreciated for its rapid growth, its heavy masses of deep green foliage. Picturesque and graceful, with spreading and drooping branches.		
18—24 in., B&B -----	1.00	.35
18—24 in. Roots puddled, field run \$25.00 per 100.		
2—3 ft., B&B -----	1.50	.50
3—4 ft., B&B -----	2.00	.75
4—5 ft., B&B -----	3.00	1.25
5—6 ft., B&B -----	4.00	2.00
6—7 ft., B&B -----	5.00	2.50
7—8 ft., B&B -----	6.00	3.00
8—10 ft., B&B -----	7.00	3.50
Picea pungens glauca. (Colorado Blue Spruce). A very handsome tree. Symmetrical and pyramidal form, with bluish-green to silvery-white foliage. It needs no recommendation.		
12—16 in., B&B -----	3.00	
16—20 in., B&B -----	4.00	
20—24 in., B&B -----	5.50	
24—30 in., B&B -----	7.00	
30—36 in., B&B -----	9.00	
36—42 in., B&B -----	12.00	
42—48 in., B&B -----	15.00	
4—5 ft., B&B -----	20.00	
5—6 ft., B&B -----	25.00	



4 and 5 Year Old Transplanted Spruce

Colorado Spruce. Green to bluish shades.

18—24 in., B&B -----	1.50
2—3 ft., B&B -----	3.00
3—4 ft., B&B -----	5.00
4—5 ft., B&B -----	8.00
5—6 ft., B&B -----	12.00

Pinus banksiana. (Jack Pine). Grows up to 70 feet on sandy soil. Slender spreading branches, leaves stiff and twisted, dark or bright green.

3—4 ft., B&B -----	1.50
4—5 ft., B&B -----	2.00
5—6 ft., B&B -----	3.00

	Select	Windbreak
Pinus montana. (Swiss Mountain Pine). Handsome, hardy, many branched shrub, densely clothed with bright green foliage.		
20—24 in., B&B -----	2.00	
34—30 in., B&B -----	3.00	
30—36 in., B&B -----	4.00	
Pinus montana mugho. (Mugho Pine). Short, stout and round. The growth is dense and low. Hardy and slow grower, seldom more than 5 feet tall, and spreads 6 to 8 feet. By pruning it can be kept as low as desired. Very ornamental.		
8—10 in., B&B -----	1.00	.50
10—12 in., B&B -----	1.25	.75
12—16 in., B&B -----	1.75	1.00
16—20 in., B&B -----	2.25	1.25
20—24 in., B&B -----	3.25	1.75
24—30 in., B&B -----	4.00	2.25
30—36 in., B&B -----	5.00	2.75
Pinus nigra. (Austrian Pine). Is a compact symmetrical and sturdy tree of slow growth. Hardy even in city smoke. Makes a good Lawn Specimen. Often attains a height of 100 feet.		
12—18 in., B&B -----	1.50	
18—24 in., B&B -----	2.00	
Pinus resinosa. (Norway Pine, Red Pine). One of the most ornamental trees for Northern Parks. Hardy and of vigorous growth, from 100 feet occasionally to 150 feet, with stout spreading and sometimes pendulous branches. Needles slender and flexible, dark green and lustrous, 4—6 inches long.		
18—24 in. Roots puddled, field run per 100, \$30.00.		
18—24 in., B&B -----	.50	
2—3 ft., B&B -----	1.00	.50
2—3 ft. Roots puddled, field run per 100, \$40.00.		
3—4 ft., B&B -----	2.00	1.00
4—5 ft., B&B -----	3.00	1.50
5—6 ft., B&B -----	4.00	2.00
6—7 ft., B&B -----	5.00	3.00
Pinus strobus. (White Pine). King of the Forest. Is the largest of all Conifers. Native to Northern U. S. A. A rapid, symmetrical grower. Does well on dry or moist soil.		
2—3 ft., B&B -----	2.00	
5—6 ft., B&B -----	6.00	
7—8 ft., B&B -----	10.00	
8—9 ft., B&B -----	12.00	
Pinus sylvestris. (Scotch Pine). The rapidity of growth and great hardiness, has rendered it a great picturesque favorite on all kinds of soil with reasonable drainage.		
18—24 in. Roots puddled, field run per 100, \$30.00.		
18—24 in., B&B -----	.50	
2—3 ft., B&B -----	1.00	.50
2—3 ft. Roots puddled, field run per 100, \$40.00.		
3—4 ft., B&B -----	2.00	1.00
4—5 ft., B&B -----	3.00	1.50
5—6 ft., B&B -----	4.00	2.00
6—7 ft., B&B -----	5.00	3.00
7—8 ft., B&B -----	6.00	4.00
8—9 ft., B&B -----	7.00	5.00
Pseudotsuga douglasie. (Douglas Fir). This Fir is a symbol of rugged strength and permanence. Pyramidal form, hardy and a rapid grower. Thrives well anywhere.		
18—24 in., B&B -----	2.00	
24—36 in., B&B -----	3.00	
3—4 ft., B&B -----	5.00	
4—5 ft., B&B -----	8.00	

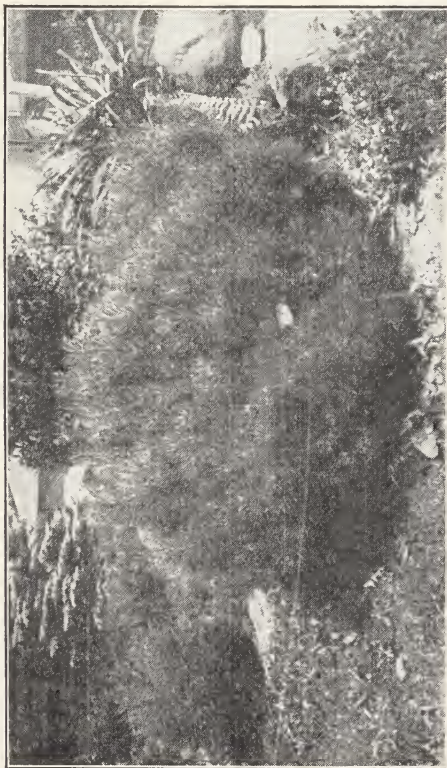
Thuya occidentalis. (American Arbor Vitae). The Arbor Vitae is very hardy and dependable in almost any situation, although a moist location is preferred. It stands trimming well. The American Arbor Vitae is the Mother tree from which about fifty distinct types have been developed, varying in color from deep green to bright golden, and ranging in size from little dwarfs to tall pyramidal specimens.

	Specimens	Windbreak
18—24 in., B&B -----	1.00	.50
2—3 ft., B&B -----	1.75	1.00
3—4 ft., B&B -----	3.50	1.75
4—5 ft., B&B -----	5.00	2.50
5—6 ft., B&B -----	7.00	3.50
6—7 ft., B&B -----	8.00	4.00
7—8 ft., B&B -----	10.00	5.00
8—10 ft., B&B -----	12.00	6.00
American Arbor Vitae. (Globe). Grows in a compact round ball. Keeps its shape without trimming.		
12x12 in., B&B -----	2.00	
15x15 in., B&B -----	2.50	
18x18 in., B&B -----	4.00	
24x24 in., B&B -----	6.00	
30x30 in., B&B -----	8.00	
American arbor vitae. (Douglas Golden). When is an Evergreen not Evergreen? When it is Golden! Forms a broad bushy pyramid.		
12—16 in., B&B -----	1.50	
16—20 in., B&B -----	2.50	
20—24 in., B&B -----	3.25	
24—30 in., B&B -----	4.00	
American arbor vitae. (Pyramidal). Dense compact growth, narrow pyramidal form. It is one of the best of the Ornamental Evergreens needs no trimming.		
16—20 in., B&B -----	1.50	
20—24 in., B&B -----	2.00	
24—30 in., B&B -----	3.00	
30—36 in., B&B -----	4.00	
36—42 in., B&B -----	5.00	
42—48 in., B&B -----	6.00	
4—5 ft., B&B -----	8.00	
Arbor Vitea. (Siberian). <i>Thuya occidentalis warreana</i> . It matures at 6 to 8 feet. Conical in outline, heavy dark green foliage. Deeply crested branches, stout and stiff.		
16—20 in., B&B -----	2.50	
20—24 in., B&B -----	3.00	
24—30 in., B&B -----	4.00	
Tsuga canadensis. (Hemlock). Charming and graceful. Can be planted in partial shade. Can easily be trimmed to any desired shape.		
12—16 in., B&B -----	1.50	
16—20 in., B&B -----	2.50	

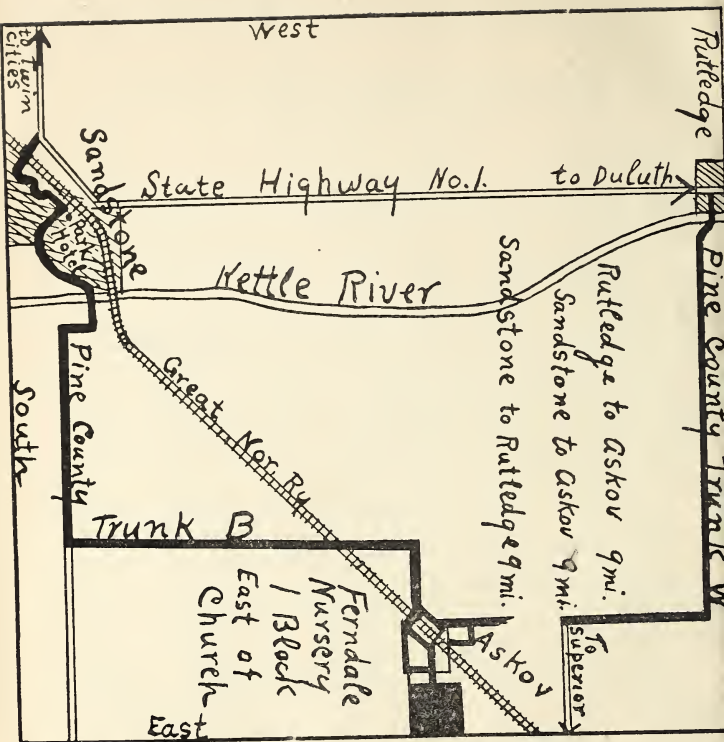
Evergreen Hedges

Roots Puddled

	100	1000
American Arbor Vitae. (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>).		
6—8 in., once transplanted -----	\$12.00	\$100.00
8—12 in., twice transplanted -----	15.00	140.00
12—18 in., twice transplanted -----	20.00	180.00
18—24 in., twice transplanted -----	50.00	400.00
Black Hills Spruce. (<i>Picea canadensis albertina</i>).		
16—20 in., twice transplanted -----	50.00	400.00
20—24 in., twice transplanted -----	65.00	600.00
White Spruce. (<i>Picea canadensis</i>).		
6—8 in., once transplanted -----	6.00	50.00
8—12 in., once transplanted -----	10.00	80.00
12—18 in., twice transplanted -----	15.00	140.00
18—24 in., twice transplanted -----	40.00	300.00
Norway Spruce. (<i>Picea excelsa</i>).		
6—8 in., once transplanted -----	5.00	40.00
8—12 in., once transplanted -----	8.00	70.00
12—18 in., twice transplanted -----	12.00	100.00
18—24 in., twice transplanted -----	30.00	250.00
Colorado Blue Spruce. (<i>Picea pungens</i>).		
6—8 in., once transplanted -----	15.00	140.00
8—12 in., once transplanted -----	25.00	200.00
12—16 in., twice transplanted -----	50.00	450.00
Mountain Pine. (<i>Pinus montana</i>).		
6—8 in., once transplanted -----	10.00	80.00
8—10 in., once transplanted -----	12.00	100.00
10—12 in., twice transplanted -----	15.00	140.00
12—16 in., twice transplanted -----	25.00	230.00



15 Year Old Mughu Pine in Our Rock Garden



After Five Days Return To

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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